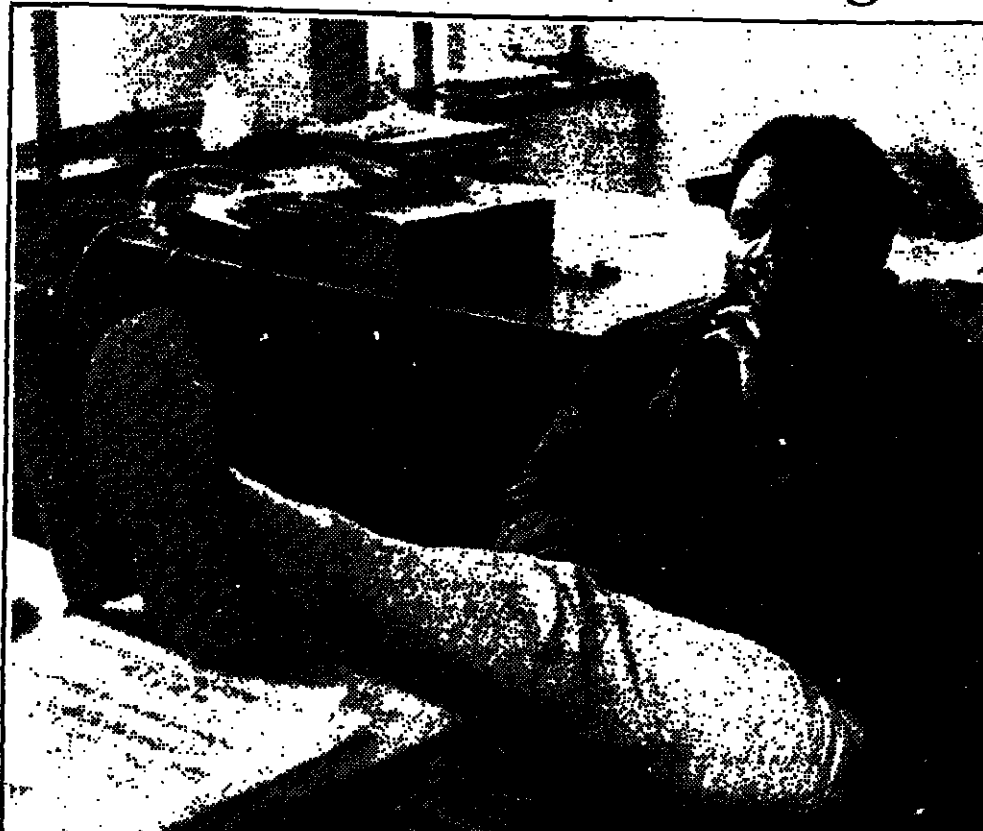


A New Black Leader Emerges



Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, before a 1985 strike.

For Ramaphosa, This Labor Struggle 'Is the Big One'

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service JOHANNESBURG — With hundreds of thousands of black miners on strike in South Africa, sharply cutting the critical production of gold and coal, Cyril Ramaphosa has emerged as the country's strongest labor leader and a political force as well.

Deadline Delayed in S. Africa

Strikers Given 2 More Days to Return to Work

The Associated Press JOHANNESBURG — The Anglo American Corp. postponed a back-to-work deadline for 16,000 black strikers at its mines Monday, and the death toll in the 15-day-old walkout rose to six.



U.S. soldiers leaving Spandau Prison on Monday as Allied troops ended their rotating duty at the West Berlin facility, which was to be torn down following Rudolf Hess's death. British troops will remain until the prison is demolished.

U.S. Ship Fires Warning Shots To Ward Off Boats in Gulf

WASHINGTON — A U.S. warship fired warning machine-gun blasts across the bows of two small boats in the Gulf on Monday after they ignored warnings to stay clear of a convoy of U.S.-flagged Kuwait tankers, the Pentagon said.

Kiosk

Marine Given 30-Year Term

QUANTICO, Virginia (AP) — A military jury Monday sentenced Sergeant Clayton I. Lonetree, the first U.S. Marine convicted of spying, to 30 years in prison for disclosing U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union.

U.S. to Seek Tight Curb On Missile Inspections

By R. Jeffrey Smith Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, retreating from a main tenet of its arms control policy, will propose Tuesday that on-site inspections be sharply limited under a superpower treaty restricting medium- and shorter-range missiles, U.S. officials said Monday.

Hess Is Buried Privately At Undisclosed Location

By Robert J. McCarmey Washington Post Service BONN — Rudolf Hess has been buried in a private ceremony at an undisclosed location, his family said Monday.

Unharmful by Crises, Gandhi Survives in Solitude

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has survived his biggest political crisis since taking office in 1984, but he continues to be seen as an enigmatic politician whom many Indians do not trust or even know very well.



Orthodox boys and men praying Monday in Jerusalem to protest Sabbath film screenings. Page 2.

Is That Madonna on the Screen?

By Vincent Canby New York Times Service NEW YORK — On the evening of Aug. 6, approximately 10,000 people crowded into the lower section of Times Square to watch the arrival of Madonna for the premiere of her film, "Who's That Girl?"

Rightists Still Incite Fear in Argentina

By Bradley Graham Washington Post Service BUENOS AIRES — A prominent financier disappeared in Argentina. More than \$1 million is paid as ransom but he is not returned. Although police investigators implicate several army intelligence agents in the crime, the case remains open more than two years later.

Shaky Arab-Iran Ties

Some Arab League foreign ministers, meeting in Tunisia to discuss the Iran-Iraq war, are considering whether to break diplomatic relations with Tehran, United Press International reported from Tunis.

Gas Carrier Escorted Out of Gulf

The gas carrier Gas Prince is the only tanker that has been escorted out of the Gulf. It is heading for Japan.

GENERAL NEWS

A spy's book has prompted a debate over who should control British agents. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

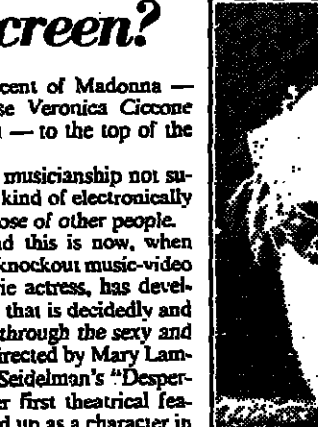
Oil prices plunged on reports that OPEC's output is well above its ceiling. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post begins a series on New York City, 12 years after it was on the verge of financial collapse.

Rightists Still Incite Fear in Argentina

These rogue groups, described by government officials as vestiges of military rule and composed of former and current agents of the military intelligence and police services, continue to kidnap, bomb, steal and threaten.



Madonna as a prison parolee in her most recent film, "Who's That Girl."

Shaky Arab-Iran Ties

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Gas Carrier Escorted Out of Gulf

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Dow close: DOWN 12.43 The dollar in New York: DM 1.8175 £ 1.632 Yen 141.90 FF 6.078

For the Swedes, Party Time Means Cajun Crayfish

By Steve Lohr
International Herald Tribune

TROSA, Sweden — After hours of drinking, eating and revelry, Swedish sobriety is long gone. Those who can walk unassisted will be bragging about it tomorrow. One celebrant, a high-ranking corporate executive, is temporarily missing, having wandered off into the woods in a muddled haze.

Swedes are legendary for being restrained and well-behaved. Yet for a few weeks in August, they partake of a late-summer bacchanalian rite — when Swedish reserve is shed with a vengeance — at thousands of parties much like one here at a summer cottage south of Stockholm.

The centuries-old tradition, celebrated in song and literature by the 19th-century novelist, August Strindberg, revolves around eating crayfish between endless rounds of drinks. During the three-week crayfish festival, Sweden, a nation of 8.3 million people, will consume an estimated 60 million crayfish.

This year, for the first time, most of the crayfish being devoured in Sweden have come

from Louisiana, where the locals call them crawfish.

The Cajun crayfish are filling a gap left by native Swedish crustaceans and Turkish imports, both of which have fallen victim to a fungus. In fact, the crayfish pest first appeared in Sweden near the turn of the century, but it was not until about a decade ago that a serious shortage of the domestic strains became apparent.

Dropping the yearly crayfish festivities in the face of dwindling Swedish supplies was never considered a possibility. "It's just something we Swedes have to do," said Nils Ingvar Lundin, an executive at the electronics maker, Ericsson.

Mr. Lundin, wearing a silly hat like the other guests, then cracked a crayfish in half and began sucking on the head with gusto. Next he broke the claws for their few strands of meat, followed by the tail flesh, which he extracted with his teeth.

A crayfish dispatched, Mr. Lundin poured himself and his guest each a shot of aquavit, the strong Swedish liquor, raised his glass and downed it. For those of sufficient fortitude, the routine is

repeated a few dozen times in an evening.

The uninitiated might argue that the crayfish have little taste and less flesh, and that the mosquitoes are eating far better than

The uninitiated might argue that the crayfish have little taste and less flesh, and that the mosquitoes are eating far better than the people. But do not tell that to a Swede.

"I've eaten crayfish all my life," Mr. Lundin said. "I love them."

For years, Turkish crayfish made up for the shortage of Swedish ones, but in 1985 the crayfish from Turkey also began to fall victim to the parasitic fungus. Accordingly, the Turks will supply about one third of the 2,500 tons of crayfish Sweden eat this year.

about 100 tons will come from Swedish lakes, while the rest will be imported from Louisiana.

Considering the paucity of meat on the six-inch-long (15-centimeter) crayfish, they hardly seem a bargain, whether domestic or imported. Still, the Louisiana crayfish are much cheaper at \$14 a kilogram (2.2 pounds) than the scarce home-grown variety at \$65 a kilogram.

Swedes like their crayfish flavored with dill and boiled in salt water. In Louisiana, the tastes of Cajun cuisine tend to run much hotter.

"The Louisiana style is much too spicy for us Swedes," said Klas Holm, marketing director for G.B. Seafood, a leading importer. "So we sent our staff there to teach the people in Louisiana how to make crayfish Swedish-style."

For crayfish-starved Swedes, Louisiana was the obvious place to turn. The Atchafalaya Basin, a vast wetland, is to crayfish production what West Texas once was to the oil industry.

Louisiana accounts for 85 percent of the world harvest. The state's crayfish industry has expanded rapidly, tripling its pond

increase in the last decade, and is now seeking export markets. The exports to Sweden this year will be an estimated \$5 million.

Swedish food critics and crayfish mavens have generally given the Louisiana crayfish high marks.

"The Americans are just as good as the Turks, if not better," said Magnus Furst of the Dronningholm Freshwater Laboratory, near Stockholm. "But there is, of course, nothing like our Swedish ones."

Yet the home-grown ones may soon have an American flavor. In 1959, an American crayfish strain was brought to Sweden and cultivated on a tiny scale. It can survive in Swedish conditions and is resistant to the fungus that has killed most of the indigenous crayfish.

A 50-acre (20-hectare) crayfish farm was recently established in Sweden, using the American variety. A first harvest of 30 tons is expected next year.

"That's what the Swedes are banking on to salvage their domestic production," said Shackford Pitcher, the agricultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm.

Seoul Foes See a Cause In Death of Ship Worker

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Dissident leaders made it clear Monday that they will try to use the recent death of a young worker to increase pressure on the government, arguing that the killing, apparently from a police tear-gas grenade, proves that South Korean rulers are not committed to democratic reform.

A spokesman for the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized the protests in June that persuaded the government to agree to hold direct elections, said the group was hoping to turn the worker's funeral into a national rally on Wednesday.

"It's a sign that this government may not be able to change its behavior toward the democratic way," said a dissident leader, the Reverend Park Hyoung Kyn. "Use their power, cannot be changed."

Leaders of the political opposition made similar charges Sunday in an escalation of rhetoric on the case. The ruling party urged politicians not to exploit the death for partisan purposes.

It remained unclear, however, whether workers — who have struck about 1,600 companies since July 1 — will step up their protests in response to the death.

The worker, Lee Sok Kyn, 21, was killed Saturday during a clash between riot policemen and locked-out workers from the Daewoo shipyard on the southern island of Jeju. He is the first fatality in the labor unrest that has swirled through Korea since the government agreed to hold elections later this year.

The cause of Mr. Lee's death has not been officially determined, but workers and doctors have said that fragments from a police-fired tear gas grenade pierced his lung. An autopsy Monday showed that Mr. Lee was killed by four fragments of an unknown nature "in his lung and the fragments were sent to a national laboratory for analysis."

Kim Young Sam, president of the opposition Renmin Democratic Party, called for an investigation into Mr. Lee's death and criticized the government for blocking the workers' demonstration.

"The incident makes me doubt whether the government is genuinely interested in implementing democratization measures," Mr. Kim said.

Kim Dae Jung, the other chief opposition leader, criticized the police for firing tear gas grenades horizontally at demonstrators instead of into the air. "I cannot but suspect that the police action was intentional, not a mistake," he said.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party responded with expressions of regret and urged the Daewoo shipyard to "undertake positive efforts" to satisfy worker demands. The party also agreed to an opposition request to convene a National Assembly committee to look into labor unrest.

But the ruling party also said politicians should stay out of the disputes.

"Any attempts to exploit the problem politically must be barred," it said in a statement.

The Daewoo shipyard, part of a major conglomerate, has 15,000 workers, making it South Korea's second-largest shipyard. Workers there formed a union and began picketing for higher wages about two weeks ago.

The company suspended talks and shut the yard on Friday, saying negotiations were proving fruitless. Angered workers took to the streets of Okpo on Saturday and clashed with the police when they charged a hotel where the company president was staying.

"This guy dying obviously puts a completely different wrinkle on everything," a Western diplomat said. "I'm sure the government is very unhappy this happened. It raises the obvious comparisons with Lee Han Yul."

Lee Han Yul, a Yonsei University student, was killed by a police tear gas grenade earlier this summer. His death became a rallying cry for students, and his funeral turned into a rally for democracy that drew hundreds of thousands of people.

WORLD BRIEFS

Police Break Up Philippine Protest

MANILA (AP) — Philippine policemen dispersed strikers with water cannon Monday in Cebu City, and the government said it would not withdraw fuel price increases that have triggered the most widespread labor unrest since President Corason C. Aquino took office last year.

Thousands of passenger jeep drivers joined transport strikes on Monday in Cebu City, Davao City and four provinces of southeastern Luzon to demand a rollback in fuel prices, which the government raised Aug. 14 by an average of 18 percent.

Militant unions, including the May 1st Movement, said the protests were a prelude to a nationwide general strike set for Wednesday unless the government rolls back fuel prices. The state television said the protests attracted thousands of commuters and forced schools, government agencies and private companies to close early on Monday.

Walesa Weighs Invitation to Visit U.S.

WARSAW (UPI) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned labor union Solidarity, said Monday he has not decided yet whether to go to the United States to attend a Sept. 17 ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

"It's a political decision for me," he said. "I have to wait another two or three days." Mr. Walesa has turned down earlier invitations to visit the West, saying that the Polish authorities might not allow him to return home.

The trip would be his first outside Poland since 1981 and his first to the United States. Mr. Walesa is also considering an invitation to attend a conference in Paris in January for Nobel Peace Prize winners.

Garbage Barge Ends Odyssey in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The garbage barge *Mohr* docked at a Brooklyn incinerator Monday, ending a trip of 156 days, 6-state, 3-nation quest for a place to dump 3,186 tons of unwanted trash.

A private tug towed the 211-foot (63-meter) barge to the city Sanitation Department's Southwest Incinerator from anchorage off Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, in New York Harbor. The beaching of the barge was made possible Aug. 10 when a Brooklyn judge ruled that the trash could be incinerated as long as recyclers first had a chance to rummage through it search of salvageable materials. The trash consists largely of cardboard and plastic.

The approximately 400 tons of ash produced by the incinerator will be trucked to a nearby full municipal landfill in the Long Island town of Islip, where much of the refuse originated, officials said.

Israel Raises Romania Case With U.S.

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has urged the United States to restore "most favored nation" status to Romania, an Israeli spokesman said Monday. Mr. Shamir was said to have told the visiting Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, on Sunday that Romania was the only Communist country where Jews lead full lives and may emigrate freely.

"I know Romania has a problem in Congress because of allegations about its treatment of its Hungarian minority," Mr. Shamir was quoted as saying, "but I would like the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union to live in the same situation."

Mr. Shamir visited Romania last week at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Israeli newspapers said Mr. Ceausescu wanted Israel to urge the U.S. Congress to reverse its decision in June to suspend preferential trade status with Romania for six months because of reported human rights violations.

Sri Lanka Will Give Monks I.D. Cards

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Buddhist monks in Sri Lanka will be asked to carry identity cards because of intelligence reports that some Marxist guerrillas, members of the majority Sinhalese ethnic group, have been disguised as monks, officials said Monday.

The cultural affairs minister, E.L.B. Hurulle, said his ministry was compiling lists of monks, who will be given identity cards to carry at all times. "Any person could go into a shop, buy a set of robes, wear them and pose off as a bhikkhu" or monk, Mr. Hurulle said.

The police say Sinhalese rebels of the outlawed People's Liberation Front, a Marxist movement, had planned to disguise themselves as monks and cause violence on Aug. 18, the day Parliament was attacked. Two persons were killed — one, a parliamentary clerk, died Sunday — and 16 persons, including six cabinet ministers, were wounded in the attack.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Stops Rail Traffic in Canada

MONTREAL (UPI) — Railroad services across Canada were at a standstill Monday as thousands of workers walked off their jobs at midnight Sunday following a breakdown in labor negotiations.

The talks broke off Sunday afternoon when union representatives refused to back down over the issue of job security.

Virtually all freight and passenger traffic was stopped immediately except for trains that were en route. Engineers, conductors and other operating employees of both national railroads, Canadian National Railways and CP Rail, are striking. Also striking are signalmen, clerks, track maintenance staff and other employees, as well as skilled workers in railroad garages.

Some Flights Still Delayed in Spain

PALMA DE MAJORCA, Spain (AP) — Charter flights heading in and out of this Mediterranean island were still being delayed several hours on Monday, nearly a day and a half after the end of a 24-hour strike by air traffic controllers in Barcelona, news reports said.

Sources at the Palma airport said the delays could continue until early Tuesday. The airport handles up to 350 flights a day, most of them charters.

It was unclear whether the Barcelona controllers planned to proceed with another 24-hour strike on Saturday, followed by a third on Sept. 5. The strikes have been called over a pay dispute. Millions of European vacationers are expected to head home from Spain during the two weekends.

Heavy rain and strong winds lashed parts of northern Italy on Monday causing floods, forcing the international airport in Milan to close and touching off fears of more landslides in Alpine valleys. Several national and international flights to and from Milan were canceled. (AP)

Seventy-four people died in Spanish highway accidents over the weekend, traffic officials said Monday. Since July 1, there have been 362 road deaths in Spain. (AP)

A Northwest Airlines jetliner preparing to take off from Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport on Sunday was forced to brake suddenly to avoid a fuel truck on the runway, slightly injuring two flight attendants, airport police said Monday. (UPI)

Hot Book, Hot Debate on Spies

Memoirs Prompt Review of Who Controls British Agents

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — At times, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's international legal vendetta against "Spycatcher" and the retired British agent who wrote it has seemed almost comical. But the "Spycatcher" affair has also opened up a serious political debate that goes beyond the immediate issue of whether the memoir can be published in Britain.

The CIA contract requires agents to submit their books to the agency for approval and calls for forfeiture of their royalties if they fail to do so.

The CIA used that provision to drive Frank Snepp, an American agent who wrote "Decent Interval," to financial ruin. The Thatcher government still hopes to prevent Mr. Wright's Australian publisher from passing on royalties from U.S. sales of "Spycatcher," which is No. 1 on The New York Times list of nonfiction best sellers and has sold 260,000 copies in the United States.

Even so, the embarrassing spectacle of Mr. Wright soaking up publicity and selling books while the British government tries to gain injunctions against additional publication in former imperial outposts such as Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong has dampened enthusiasm for Mrs. Thatcher's legal crusade. A wiser effort, says Jonathan Aitken, a Conservative member of Parliament, would be to decide "what the rules in the 1990s have to be for stopping a Wright from ever happening again."

"We should borrow CIA vetting procedures for memoirs," he said. "We should look on the CIA's kind of employment contract, and at the question of oversight, where we've got a lot to learn from the United States."

All these proposals are striking because they run counter to the twin principles that have governed

intelligence agencies in Britain since 1924. Those principles, according to Christopher Andrew, author of "Secret Service," the definitive book on the subject, are that "intelligence is undiscussible in public and that Parliament surrenders all its powers in intelligence matters to the executive."

The concept of having some kind of oversight body to monitor the conduct of the intelligence agencies is "moving from pariah status to consensus," Mr. Andrew said. "The consensus is a little way off, but I'm entirely confident of the drift of history."

One reason that change will be slow is that faith in MI5 and MI6, a separate branch that conducts covert operations abroad, is rooted deeply in Britain's World War II experience. Another is the historical animosity between MI5 and the Labor Party.

In 1924, the release of the so-called Zinoviev letter — a document of disputed authenticity that was used to suggest Labor was soft on Moscow — helped defeat Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the first Labor government. Former MI5 agents working for the Conservative Party were linked to the letter.

In the years since, there have been various cases of surveillance of Labor members of Parliament and of attempts to recruit members of Parliament from writing spy-and-tell books.

Even so, she has received a few political bruises in the legal battle, which has so far cost her government \$4.8 million and helped mainly to increase the U.S. sales and British appetite for the book.

For one thing, the ban on "Spycatcher" has reinforced Mrs. Thatcher's image as a national "nanny" trying to dictate to a childlike nation. A parody ballad

that recently hit the air tweaked her: "God bless Nanny, she thinks it wouldn't do for you to know about the naughty things that grown-up people do."

Paper Can Print Book

The Sunday Morning Post, a leading Hong Kong newspaper, won a legal battle Monday to resume publishing excerpts from "Spycatcher." Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

After a three-day hearing, a high court judge agreed to lift an interim injunction against the paper, which is the sister-paper of the South China Morning Post.



Mark Rabbo, a Melbourne bookstore owner, poses in dark glasses with some of the 50 copies of "Spycatcher" that he imported from the United States and put on sale last week.

Most members of Parliament support Mrs. Thatcher's view that Mr. Wright must be harassed to the full extent of the law to discourage other British agents from writing spy-and-tell books.

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Jerusalem Jews Fight Films With Prayers

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — About 10,000 Orthodox Jews gathered at the Western Wall on Monday night to pray for an end to Friday-night films in Jerusalem, which they believe are desecrating the Sabbath.

The sea of black-coated Orthodox men and boys, led by Chief Rabbi Menachem Eliezer and Avraham Shapira, crowded into the plaza in front of the Western Wall of the Second Temple. They recited psalms and lamentations in a protest against the screenings Friday: "Body Heat," "Little Shop of Horrors," "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy" and "Irma la Douce."

Rabbi Menachem Porush, a member of the Knesset, or parliament, from the Orthodox party Aigudath Yisrael, said the peaceful, hourlong protest was based on a biblical statute that he characterized as "gifts, prayer and war."

"According to the Jewish religion, when you are involved in a fight there are three stages you must go through," said Rabbi Por-

ush, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

"First you must speak to your opponent and try to convince him. We tried this with the movie operators. If this does not help, then you should pray. And that is what we are doing today. And if both of these don't help, then you have to fight."

Jerusalem "is our soul," he said. "We will not let it be destroyed, or its Sabbath desecrated. I am warning Mayor Teddy Koller that if he does not take care of this matter there is going to be a very strong fight. When people see that their leadership cannot succeed with persuasion, they will take the law into their own hands, and that will be bad for both sides."

Indeed, the fighting has already begun. For two months, Orthodox and secular Jerusalemites, separated by police in riot gear, have engaged in a "War of the Sabbath" almost every Friday night outside movie theaters.

Most of the clashes have involved little more than shoving matches or stone throwing. On the

last two Friday nights, though, more than 1,000 policemen surrounded the main Orthodox neighborhood of Mea Shearim to keep people from pouring into the city center to protest the screenings.

The street was erupted after secular Jews, seeking entertainment on Friday nights when most of Jerusalem closes up tight, encouraged cinema owners to defy a local ordinance banning films on the Sabbath.

Initially only two theaters did so, and they accompanied their films with lectures to comply with a city ordinance saying theaters or clubs can be open for "cultural events" on the Sabbath.

Many secular Jerusalemites attending the films last weekend wore badges reading: "To be a free people in our own land," a line from the Israeli national anthem that captured their resolve to break the Orthodox-imposed ban on Friday night entertainment.

Mayor Koller supported the cinema openings, all of which were in nonreligious neighborhoods and well away from Orthodox communities. Orthodox Jews make up about one-third of the city's population.

He said that he "knew there was a need" for theater openings but

11 Arrested After Protest In Latvia

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Latvian human rights activist said Monday that the Soviet police broke open an apartment door in Riga and arrested 11 leaders of a nationalist demonstration that drew thousands into a confrontation with the authorities on Sunday.

Juris Zimilis, reached by telephone in Riga, the Latvian capital, said the authorities broke through a locked door early Sunday evening and, from that apartment and one other, took members of the Latvian Helsinki Watch human rights group to a local police station for three hours.

The group members were among thousands of Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians who rallied Sunday on the anniversary of the 1939 accord by Hitler and Stalin that paved the way for the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states.

Soviet news media have denounced the demonstrations as resulting from provocations by Western radio broadcasts and extremist organizations.

Mr. Zimilis denied the assertion. He said the protesters were organized by local people who want the truth known about how the three small states along the Baltic Sea lost their independence in 1940.

The 48th anniversary of the pact was marked with demonstrations in the Baltic capitals of Riga; Vilnius, Lithuania; and Tallinn, Estonia.

Mr. Zimilis said at least 5,000 Latvians attempted to lay flowers at a central Riga war memorial at about noon Sunday in symbolic protest of the Soviet takeover. He said that the Helsinki Watch members were arrested at about 5 P.M. at two apartments, and that the authorities broke open the door of the apartment of one activist, Janis Roskalns.

Mr. Roskalns said by telephone Sunday that one protester was taken away by the police after he held up a placard reading "Publish the facts about the Stalin cult."

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In Democrats' Debate, Dukakis Comes Across As Early Front-Runner

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — A televised debate among seven Democratic presidential hopefuls here has produced something that no candidate previously had been able to claim: a consensus for an early front-runner.

This front-runner is Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, and his status was affirmed in the backhanded manner typical of such debates: He was the candidate the others were most eager to attack.

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee led the others Sunday in accusing Mr. Dukakis of speaking in generalities, of bringing a regional perspective to economic policy issues that ignored the plight of farm and oil areas, and of basing his budget deficit reduction proposal on grossly inflated estimates of how much revenue could be raised through a tax amnesty and an aggressive new collection policy.

The other participants were former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, who will decide next month whether to join the race, was not invited because she did not have the polling support or the declared candidacy required by the sponsors of the debate.

"I enjoyed it," said Mr. Dukakis, who refrained from returning his opponents' fire both during and after the two-hour debate, which was sponsored by the Iowa Broadcast News Association. It was the second televised debate in which the seven candidates have participated.

"I guess we're gaining," said his national political director, Paul Tully. "We seem to be of interest to a whole lot of people."

Most of the differences between Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis were more tactical than ideological. Nevertheless, as the other candidates seemed to realize, Mr. Gore had found a way to separate himself from the field and wrap the debate around himself.

"If I get to 52 percent in the polls in New Hampshire, will you start attacking me like you have Mike Dukakis today?" Mr. Gephardt kidded Mr. Gore near the end of the debate.

Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Simon and Mr. Biden took more indirect pokes at Mr. Dukakis after he called for aggressive tax collection.

Mr. Dukakis talked of pursuing \$110 billion a year in uncollected revenues. Mr. Biden ridiculed that figure and said a more realistic projection from increased tax enforcement would be \$2 billion. Both men characterized the Dukakis perspective as "regional" because he is from a state whose prosperity has been fueled by increased military spending and, his opponents said, he does not understand the economic suffering of the Midwest.

In fact, there were virtually no ideological differences on economic and agricultural policy among the seven candidates.



Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, his arms spread, at a debate in Iowa with fellow Democratic presidential candidates. From left, Senator Albert Gore Jr., Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, and Senator Paul Simon.

U.S. Suspends Testing Of MX Pending Study Of Missile's Accuracy

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force, already struggling with delays in the deployment of its MX strategic nuclear missiles, has decided to suspend MX flight tests and set up a special study group to resolve questions about the missiles' accuracy, according to Defense Department and congressional sources.

The test suspension became public as the House Armed Services Committee assailed the air force, in a new report, for poorly monitoring the MX program and failing to notify Congress of serious problems in the missile's guidance system.

The report said that because of "significant management deficiencies and ineffective program monitoring, serious questions of confidence have arisen in 21 MX missiles deployed in Wyoming. The report was released Sunday after a five-month investigation.

Brigadier General Charles A. May Jr., air force deputy director for advanced programs, called this assessment misleading.

The committee had previously disclosed that only 14 of the deployed MX missiles were considered ready for wartime use, while the other seven lack guidance systems needed to insure they can hit Soviet targets with accuracy.

The reason was that the Northrop Corp., which makes a key component of the guidance system, fell behind schedule in its deliveries to the air force. The air force suspended some payments to the company last year and initiated a criminal investigation of Northrop's activities.

But the committee called into question the reliability of even the 14 "alert" missiles by noting that air force estimates of their probable accuracy were drawn mostly from flight tests that used different versions of the guidance system. Moreover, the "trend in the later test flights has been toward less accuracy," the committee said.

General May confirmed that the air force decided to delay the three remaining MX flight tests "so that we could better understand these changes" in missile accuracy as the tests became increasingly realistic. It also asked a panel of its Scientific Advisory Board to initiate an "in-depth technical review" of the guidance system.

Although air force officials have long based their predictions of the missiles' unerring accuracy on data from the 17 flight tests conducted to date, the air force Operational Test and Evaluation Office told the House committee that only three of the tests were "operationally representative flights." It said that others did not use computer programs or equipment identical to that installed in deployed missiles.

The accuracy of the MX missile, which carries 10 warheads, is widely considered its most important characteristic. Pentagon officials have stressed that Soviet efforts to encase their missile silos in highly protective concrete and bury their command posts underground de-

mand the deployment of an accurate U.S. missile.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said, "At this point a giant question mark hangs over the MX."

Committee members were said to be incensed that the air force had assured Congress in a report in December 1985 that a delay in Northrop's production of the guidance components would cause "no program or contract impact."

Only after an investigation did the committee learn that three months earlier, Major General Aloysius Casey, a commander of the air force Ballistic Missile Office, had written to a senior Northrop official that the company's "inability to establish and then live up to reasonable delivery dates has caused grave mission impacts and, therefore, endangers" deployment of the MX missile.

General Casey's letter also called the delays a "chronic problem," and said they raised questions about the company's overall ability "to manage and perform under the contract."

■ **Trident Fails Test**

Air force officials said early Monday that a Trident-1 missile carrying a dummy warhead, tested from a submerged nuclear submarine late Sunday, fell short of its target. United Press International reported from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"The missile's performance was normal during launch, ignition and powered flight," a spokesman said, "until a failure in the third stage reentry system caused the missile to fall short of its intended target." The cause of the failure is being investigated.

Splatball: 'Fun and Nonviolent' or 'Morally Obscene'?

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

JIM THORPE, Pennsylvania — After a day of rain that made the lush, pine-crowned forests feel like a steamy jungle, men hunted men, seeking the exhilaration that comes from shooting an enemy — with a paint ball.

"It's everybody's dream to sneak up and get right behind your man and blow him away," said Bob Phelan, an elevator mechanic who is a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve. "That's the ultimate kill. He never knows what hit him, and he's dead."

Dead, as in out of the game — which has a variety of names, including splatball and the national survival game. One of the fastest growing sports in the United States, it is an adult version of capture-the-flag and hide-and-seek, with a wide streak of warfare wrapped in.

"I fell in love with it the first time I played," said Steve Davidson, an artificial intelligence researcher for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who is the captain of one team, the Muthers of Destruction. "It's like getting addicted. You have to come every week and get your adrenaline rush."

Last weekend, the Muthers and

17 other teams from as far away as California came to Jim Thorpe, a town in the Pocono Mountains, to compete for \$14,000 in the second annual North American Championships, one of several major national tournaments.

Two teams of 15 persons, wearing camouflage fatigues and heavy boots, engaged in a series of 45-minute mock battles in which they tried to capture the enemy's flag.

They slithered through thick woods and deep mud, enjoying the vicarious thrills of combat and eliminating enemies with air guns that fire harmless gelatin capsules filled with water-based paint.

Mr. Davidson and other aficionados say that splatball is like chess for the physically active. They say it requires physical stamina and strategic thinking for devising tactics, and provides a harmless outlet for built-up frustration.

"It's fun and it's nonviolent," said Eddie Walker, a network service manager for the New York Telephone Co., who is the captain of another team, the Ace of Spades. "I'm a pacifist. I couldn't do war for real. If I ever saw anybody shot, I'd flip out. I couldn't handle it."

But many critics denounce the game as "morally obscene." They say it trivializes violence and war, inuring devotees to the horrors of killing and implicitly promoting violence as a way to solve problems.

"I see it doing far more harm than good," said Leonard Berkowitz, a professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, who is a specialist on aggression. "The evidence is clear that there's no beneficial catharsis and that there can be a reduction in the inhibitions against violence. In the long run, players may be just a little more nasty, aggressive."

The game was invented six years ago by three New England friends — Charles Gaines, the author of "Pumping Iron"; Hayes Noel, a

stockbroker; and Robert Gurnsey, a ski shop owner — as a way to settle a long-running argument about whether a person with city survival skills could adapt them to the woods.

For the first battle, in June 1981, they invited a group of 14 friends from diverse backgrounds to the New Hampshire wilds, where they competed individually.

The game was won by a professional forester, Ritchie White, who never unholstered his pistol and never killed anyone. Instead he stealthily walked through the woods, avoiding his enemies and collecting their flags.

Three players who were writers published articles about it. The response was so overwhelming that hundreds of games were soon being played around the country.

Although no comprehensive statistics exist, organizers estimate that 35,000 people now play the game every weekend in the United States.

Recently, companies have started organizing games among employees to increase communication and build camaraderie.

After Duquesne Systems, a software company based in Pittsburgh, took over its major rival, CGA Inc., last year, it staged battles at its national sales meeting as a way to integrate the new employees.

"I really built up the esprit de corps," said William Gossman, vice president for marketing. "It made the outsiders really feel like they were part of the company. By the end of that day, any signs of 'You're from a different company' were completely washed away."

Paul Fogal, president of Skirmish, which sponsored the competition in Jim Thorpe, said devotees come from all social and economic groups.

But at least 85 percent are men, most in their late 20s and early 30s. While many currently serve in the military, he said, few Vietnam veterans play.

"Our best market is the New York financial district," said Mr. Fogal. "It has lots of aggressive and competitive people. But the only common denominator is love of

competition. Every one of the guys out here is very competitive, more competitive than normal."

In recent years, however, the game has become increasingly militaristic. Tanks and booby traps, paint-grenades, and paint-mines are now part of many battles.

The weapons also are becoming more advanced. Tippman Pneumatics, a former manufacturer of machine guns, recently introduced the SMG-60, an automatic gun that fires 600 paint-ball rounds per minute. That has offended many purists and has stirred a heated controversy among players.

"Many say it's becoming an arms race," said David Freeman, president of Tippman. "They say it's who's got the best gun, not who's got the best strategy and the most athletic ability."

One of the fastest growing sports in the U.S. is an adult version of capture-the-flag with a wide streak of warfare wrapped in.

Magazine Reports Pentagon Set Up Clandestine Units

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Defense Department set up wide-reaching clandestine units after its failed 1980 attempt to rescue American hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to Time magazine.

The small, specially trained units are designed to operate more covertly than older military units such as the Army Rangers and the Navy Seals, Time said.

In addition, the magazine said, a far-ranging intelligence organization known as Intelligence Support Activity gave the army for the first time the ability to conduct full-fledged espionage using field agents. Major Greg McGuckin, a Pentagon spokesman, said Sunday that he had no comment on the report.

At its peak, the organization had agents in Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and about 10 Latin American countries, the magazine said. Its personnel grew from about 50 at its inception to 283 in 1985, according to Time.

Magazine Reports Pentagon Set Up Clandestine Units

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In Pravda, One Man's Truth Isn't

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda quoted on Monday a column by the American humorist Art Buchwald.

In the column, published Aug. 6 in the International Herald Tribune under the headline "Discard These Truths," Mr. Buchwald said that the things Americans grew up believing were not necessarily true any more, and that the sooner the nation faced reality the healthier it would be.

The column, originally titled "Future Shock," first appeared in the early 1970s. Mr. Buchwald was on vacation recently, and in his absence the syndicate that distributes his columns ran a selection of older pieces.

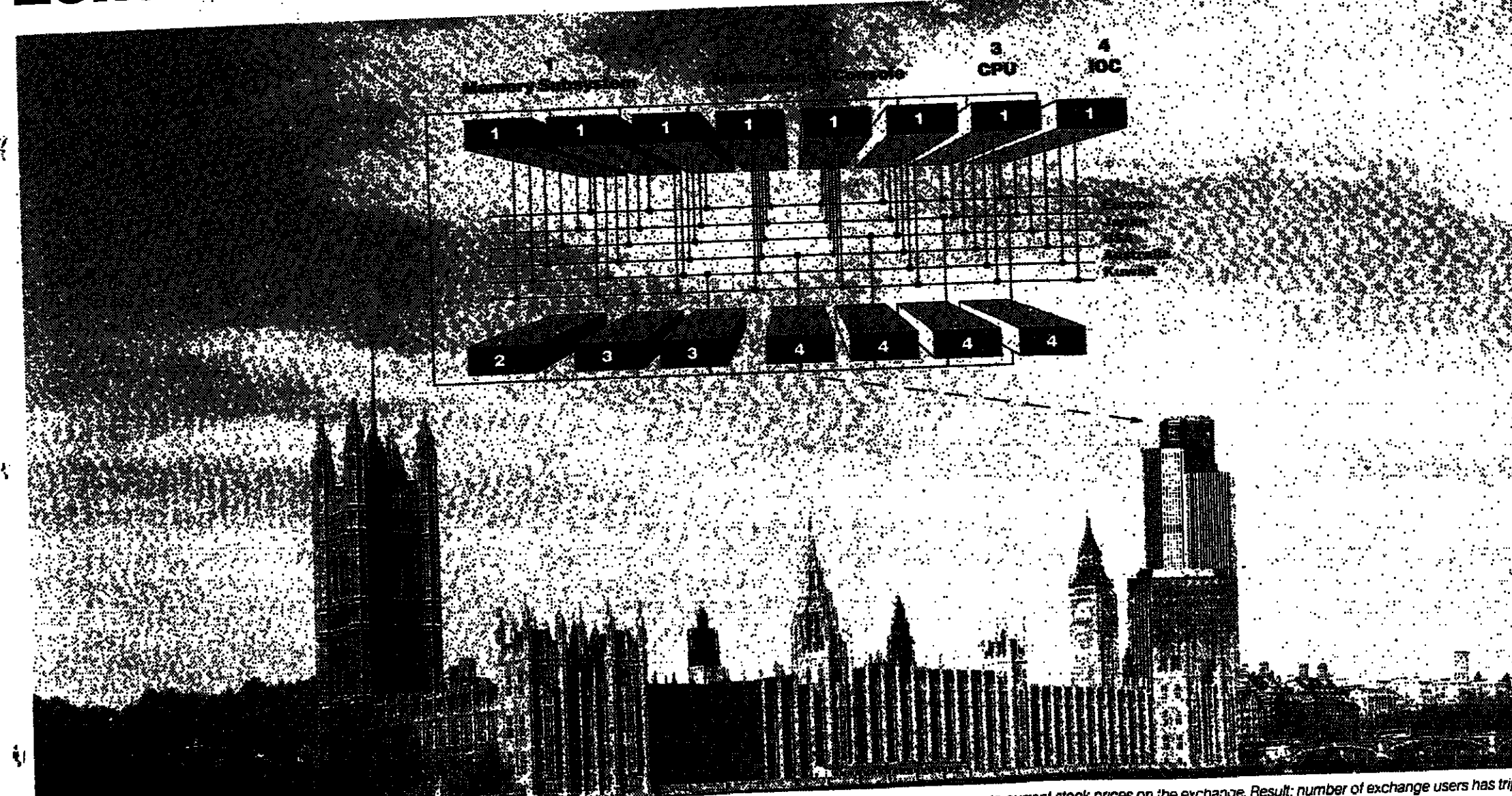
In a shortened version of the column, Pravda reprinted truisms cited by Mr. Buchwald as no longer valid, such as "Congress is an equal branch of government," "The First Amendment protects the press" and "All policemen are honest."

In Pravda's version, however, "If you live in the country, you don't have to lock your doors" became "If you live in this country, you don't have to lock your doors" — a slightly different view of life in the United States.

Pravda, whose name means "truth" in Russian, provided accurate translations of the other "discarded truths" it chose.

Mr. Buchwald's columns, presenting a humorous view of U.S. politics and lifestyles, have appeared previously in the Soviet press, but readers said they believed it was the first time his writing had appeared in Pravda. Editors of the newspaper were not available for comment.

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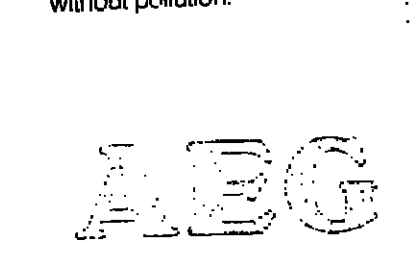
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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

High-Stake Trade Talks

Negotiators for the United States and Canada will sit down this week to begin drafting an agreement for free trade. It is a tremendous venture — and risky, in political terms, with high stakes for both countries. Very little attention is devoted to it in the United States, but in Canada the prospect of open trade touches the deepest and most sensitive questions of economic nationality and Canada's relations with its huge neighbor. This drive for a free-trade agreement has already gone far enough that, if it now collapses, it will be followed by a time of anger, suspicion and tension between two countries that collaborate to their great mutual profit in the largest flow of trade across any border in the world.

Life Design, by the Rules

"I'm expressing civil disobedience. We can sit and talk about Dutch elm disease, or we can do something about it." So says Gary Strobel, a plant biologist at Montana State University, after injecting genetically altered bacteria into elm trees without federal permission. The present rules, he says, are "almost ludicrous." A pamphlet from the prestigious National Academy of Sciences comes close to saying the same thing. Are they right? Is society unreasonably holding back genetic engineering miracles that could vastly benefit humanity? No. Prudent oversight remains much in order. But there is a case for relaxing the rules more quickly as experience is gained.

A Calm Voice on AIDS

AIDS is plainly a special problem in hospitals. The disease is transmitted through blood and other body fluids with which hospital workers routinely come in contact. Three workers in the United States are now known to have been infected through such contact. No hospital wants to shrink from the sick, but every hospital wants to protect its staff. What to do?

Other Comment

Zimbabwe's Parliament
It comes as no surprise that Zimbabwe, freed from the safeguards imposed at the granting of independence, has abolished the 30 parliamentary seats constitutionally reserved for whites. In truth, Zimbabwe's whites are little concerned about parliament or who is sitting there. What exercises white farmers and businessmen is what economists are urging the government to do. The economy is still primarily in white hands, and is likely to remain so in the foreseeable future.

The Reaganites' Gauziness Has Put Them in a Bind

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The decline of the Reagan administration's Central America policy is best measured by the fact that the United States is having to deal with a greater credibility problem than is Nicaragua. The Arias peace plan requires the Sandinistas to open their political system, which will be painful and divisive, and may sorely tempt them to cheat. Their credibility will be on the line. The United States is being called on to change not the character of its system but merely an aspect of its foreign policy — to test the possibility of softening, rather than ending, Sandinist rule. Disastrous as this may be for Reaganites, it is not beyond a mature great power. The administration, however, or a part of it, is being a bit petulant and childish.

Central America Called a Bluff, Turned a Corner

OPINION



President Ortega, there's a man out here with a cake and a bible.

By Jorge Castaneda

MEXICO CITY — Under almost any interpretation, the peace agreement signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala represents a major setback for U.S. policy in the region. First, by signing an agreement with President Daniel Ortega, by negotiating with him, and by accepting his status as the way he reached power, the Central American nations finally came around to considering the Nicaraguan revolution as an irreversible, although amenable, fact of life.

It's a Big Deal, Especially So for Black Americans

By Hal Logan

PRINCETON, New Jersey — There was a remarkable story recently in the papers about a 44-year-old black man who had agreed to buy the international operations of one of the world's largest food products companies, Beatrice Foods, for \$985 million. The account raises tantalizing questions about the status and prospects of black people in a society in which one black man can raise almost a billion dollars to buy a company despite the legacy of racism and discrimination that keeps the larger black community at the bottom of the scale of well-being in America.

Mr. Norton also expected Mr. Lewis's acquisition to benefit black managers in other industries. He pointed out that Mr. Lewis plans to retain the existing management of Beatrice in place, just as he did at the McCall Pattern Co., which he bought for \$24.5 million in 1984. After receiving \$19 million in a recapitalization plan last year, Mr. Lewis sold McCall last month for \$63 million and used the profits from that sale for this transaction with Beatrice Foods.

Getting the Picture on Customs Fraud

By John Heinz

WASHINGTON — Nobody enjoys a good snapshot more than the people of Singapore. Last year alone, enough photo albums were imported into Singapore to supply 10 to every man, woman and child in that country. But Singaporeans are not nearly the shutterbugs they appear to be. In fact, the flood of photo albums is just part of a grand scheme that makes a mockery of U.S. trade laws. Other nations are funneling these albums through Singapore to the United States in order to circumvent trade quotas imposed on those countries. In short, it is customs fraud that, in industry after industry, is being perpetrated on such a huge scale by many U.S. trading partners that federal enforcement agencies cannot keep up with the omnibus trade bill, however, permits those who have been victimized to sue for monetary damages in the U.S. Court of International Trade. The measure is patterned after remedies that have long been available under anti-trust and securities laws. Although many unscrupulous foreign exporters are jittery about the amendment, it is doubtful that a single photogra-

phers' accomplishments do not automatically translate for blacks into proof that the same opportunities are possible for them. We ask a lot from poor black children when we ask them to ignore the evidence of their own surroundings and to believe that staying in school, and working hard offers them their best chance of living fulfilling and enjoyable lives. Inner city children are more likely to hear and believe that the route to the good life leads through the basketball court, the recording studio or even the drug transaction than that it leads through Wall Street or through a corporation.

Schroeder Should Run, Hart Can't

By Tom Wicker

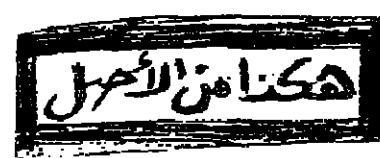
NEW YORK — "Run, Pat, run," they were chanting at last week's National Women's Political Caucus in Portland, Oregon, and that makes a lot of sense, maybe even for Representative Pat Schroeder of Colorado. "Don't, Gary, don't," his best wishes were, meanwhile, imploring the former Democratic front-runner, and that makes even more sense, for him and everyone else.

The 1984 campaign, moreover, with Geraldine Ferraro on the Democratic ticket, demonstrated that women are not moonbouncing in their political views. This year, a lot of Democratic women already are committed to other candidates, and Ms. Schroeder cannot expect to win anything called "the women's vote" merely by announcing her candidacy and showing that she knows as much about nuclear weapons, farm policy and the trade deficit as her male competitors. She can expect that a lot of men and women will oppose her primarily because she's a woman.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Sebastopol's Siege
ODESSA — Martial law in the lesser degree, or, as it is sometimes termed, a state of semi-siege, has been established at Sebastopol [on Aug. 21] to apply over the naval station and the fleet. Recent investigations made by naval procurators in the Baltic and Black Sea have led to the numerous arrests of seamen and petty officers among the crews of the battleships. The ramifications of the revolutionary propaganda are, it appears, much more extensive and alarming than was at first believed.

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OPINION

Bork Still Wielded the Axe In Watergate's 'Massacre'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court raises questions that cannot be lightly decided — questions of importance and difficulty. Mr. Bork is a man of high intellect and distinguished experience in the law. But in his record, and in his outspoken

ABROAD AT HOME

views, there are matters that must concern the Senate and the public. The first is a matter of history: his role in the Watergate affair. It is not history in a dusty sense. What he did then matters now, in fact and law. Everyone remembers that Mr. Bork dismissed Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor. It was Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973: the Saturday night massacre. President Richard Nixon wanted Mr. Cox out because he had subpoenaed White House tapes — the tapes that eventually sank Mr. Nixon. The attorney general and his deputy refused to carry out Bork's order to fire Mr. Cox. Mr. Bork, the U.S. solicitor general, became acting attorney general and did so. The crucial questions arose immediately afterward. Would the Office of Special Prosecutor continue? Would the subpoena for the tapes be pressed? Those were the questions that aroused the country and brought a firestorm of public outrage down on the White House. What was Mr. Bork's role on those questions? In 1982, at a hearing on his

nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals, he said he had dealt with them at once, the day after the massacre, at a meeting with Mr. Cox's deputy, Henry Ruth Jr., and others. "I told them I wanted them to continue as before with their investigations and with their prosecutions," he said, "that they would have complete independence and that I would guard that independence, including their right to go to court to get the White House tapes or any other evidence they wanted."

The record does not support that statement. On the next working day, Oct. 23, Mr. Bork issued an order retroactive to Oct. 21. It said: "This order abolishes the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The functions of that office revert to the criminal division. It was the criminal division of the Justice Department whose bungled inquiry led to the call for a special prosecutor in the first place."

Mr. Ruth's recollection of the meeting mentioned by Mr. Bork is in accord with the record. In a conversation last week, he said that Mr. Bork told him and a colleague to brief the head of the criminal division, Henry Petersen, who would make decisions on whether to prosecute. "No," Mr. Ruth said, "he didn't guarantee our independence. . . . As to whether we would run into barriers that we subpoenaed this or that tape, nobody knew the answer that evening. All that was done after the firestorm."

Public outrage forced Mr. Nixon to back down. On the afternoon of Oct. 23 his lawyers amazed the court by saying he would after all comply with the tapes subpoena. On Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said he would accept a new special prosecutor. Only after that, on Nov. 2, did Mr. Bork issue a new order "establishing the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force." The Reagan White House, perhaps drawing on Mr. Bork's 1982 testimony, has credited him with saving the Watergate investigation. In a brief last month on the Bork nomination, it said: "Immediately after carrying out the president's instruction to discharge Cox, Bork acted to safeguard the Watergate investigation and its independence. He promptly established a new Special Prosecutor's Office, giving it authority to pursue the investigation without interference. He expressly ensured the Special Prosecutor's office complete independence, as well as his right to subpoena the tapes."

That version of history contradicts not only the record, but Mr. Bork's well-known views, then and now. He



agreed to dismiss Mr. Cox because he thought a president had the power to remove a special prosecutor for subpoenaing his tapes. Indeed, he thought, as he later testified, that the idea of a special prosecutor independent of the president was unconstitutional.

In Mr. Bork's view, presidential power was so great that it overrode a Justice Department regulation providing that the Watergate prosecutor "will not be removed except for extraordinary improprieties." A respected federal judge, Gerhard Gesell, held that the regulation had the force of law and that Mr. Bork's firing of Archibald Cox "was therefore illegal."

Mr. Bork was not part of the Watergate cover-up — no one thinks that. But his views of presidential power made him insensitive to the moral and constitutional challenge that Watergate presented. In a prospective Supreme Court justice that view is highly relevant.

MEANWHILE

perhaps the first moral counsel a child receives — from parents, teachers, preachers and, they say, God. The lie breaks the pact of trust between humans. Jesus paid the power of the lie a great compliment when He called the devil "the father of lies."

It helps us sort out the problems lying creates if we deal with two classes, both common in 1987. First are the low-grade lies told for low causes. The second are high-risk lies told for Higher Causes, words we have to capitalize. It is comparatively easy to deal with the Bakker-Hart-Nietzke type of low lies.

The high-risk, high-grade lies, on the other hand, are the wrenching legacy of the year, particularly from the Iran-contra hearings. They raise fundamental issues of security and trust. And a wise person will not trust anyone who finds it easy to resolve the issues they raise. Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary, condensed the case memorably when she defended the shredding of documents, an act that occurred up his deception. She claimed that in a Higher Cause, "sometimes you have to go above the written law."

Guidelines for Sorting Out High-Grade Lies

By Martin E. Marty

CHICAGO — As the Year of the Lies begins to fade, the casualties — an entire U.S. public — are judging the effects of deceptions. Lying goes on all the time, but in 1987 people as different as the Reverend Jim Bakker, an evangelist; Gary Hart, a presidential candidate; Joe Niekro, a baseball pitcher, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a former National Security Council aide, made the living of lies or the telling of lies a prime time topic.

All lying creates victims as well as problems for victims. "Don't lie!" is

While citizens kept fingers crossed or brows furrowed in suspicion as Rear Admiral John Poindexter forgot everything that looked deceptive, they were treated to open admissions of lying by Colonel North himself. He claimed that "lying does not come easy to me but I think we all had to weigh in the balance the difference between lives and lies. It is not an easy thing to do."

At two extremes, two sets of people do find the issues posed by such lying an "easy thing." One set simply turns all moral questions over to idolized leaders. When leaders deceive, followers have to be confident about their heroes' judgments. They cannot worry about the destruction caused by exposure, the weakening of the pact of trust in society. The Higher Cause dominates all.

The second set is more morally serious. These are the absolutists who say, "Never lie!" The philosopher Immanuel Kant posed the classic test. Your friend knocks on your door and asks you to shield him. A murderer is pursuing him and would kill him. So you take him in. The murderer then knocks and wants to know if your friend is in the house. You tell the truth, at the cost of your friend's life, because truth-telling always has to be right.

Almost all of us allow for some Higher Cause possibility, and that is where things get sticky. In the Iran-contra affair, presidential aides pursuing the Higher Cause felt the need to deceive Congress, even though Congress was directly responsible to the public. This calculation also led to the deception of colleagues within the administration, some of whom, like President Reagan himself, had been charged

by voters with still higher-level responsibilities in pursuit of noble causes.

Sickeningly complicated, it does not dissolve moral seriousness. A classic argument against absolutism was the case of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Christian theologian and victim of Hitler. He knew the need to lie to the Nazis, in order to protect lives and try to bring down the regime. "It is only the cynic," he wrote while in prison, "who claims to speak the truth at all times and in all places to all men in the same way," but who therefore "in fact, displays nothing but a lifeless image of the truth."

The attempt to find a way through Higher Cause debates begins with the simple word "game." War and spying, for example, are dreadful and deadly games built on deception, games played with their own desplicable if necessary rules. The pact of trust among civilians, however, can at least theoretically continue. Had Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter deceived the enemy and not the president, Congress and the public, we would be less troubled.

Second, a climate of fanaticism breeds the lie for the Higher Cause. Considering the lonely and secretive Halls and Norths and Poindexters, one wishes there had been a friend who could have reached deep into the Puritan tradition for a stinging line. Oliver Cromwell said it: "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken." Finally, the public can raise the price against deceivers to force them to think through their Higher Causes.

Sissela Bok in her thoughtful book, "Lying," ponders what Plato called the "high-minded" or "noble lie." Rulers in Plato's time and since have admitted to lying "for the public good." Some even claimed and claim that those who govern have a right to lie. Mrs. Bok, however, urges: Always think first of the perspective of the deceived. Lies for the public good are most dangerous because the stakes are so high, the victims so many, the examples they offer so demoralizing.

Do Americans choose to live in a nation where elected officials, or their appointees, feel free to decide when they can lie at the public expense? Mrs. Bok helps by asking: "Would we not, on balance, prefer to run the risk of failing to rise to a crisis honestly explained to us, from which the government might have saved us through manipulation? And what protection from abuse do we foresee should we surrender this choice?"

There can be no final protection against fanatics who pit their devotion to the Higher Cause. Yet there are some safeguards against permitting the circumstances to develop that make deception and lying acceptable and casual. The current debate about the height of various causes and the classes of various lies already leaves Americans better off. Those who were insulted, offended or outraged by the Iran-contra lies can rescue something from the whole affair precisely through such debate and through an insistence that attention be paid to which high-stake games are being played.

The writer, a professor at the University of Chicago, is senior editor of Christian Century magazine. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Iran-Contra Affair: A Blot on America or Just a Bore?

Many Europeans, including myself, watch the small-screen antics of the "Right Honorable" Oliver North in horror, bewildered amusement, or become before he hits the big screen, a lot of additional damage will have been done to the credibility and reputation of America, yet he presents himself as "God's gift" to the country. Thanks to the press and the common sense of most U.S. citizens, America has not been taken over by a bunch of short-sighted, amateurish political extremists. But it has become the target of widespread international scorn. U.S. officials were shocked to learn from a recent poll that Mr. Gorbachev is a more popular figure among the Europeans, and much more credible than Mr. Reagan. Is this really so surprising?

Michelle Poulart, Antwerp, Belgium. I find it remarkable that Jim Hoagland, in "They Think the Systems Are Alike" (Aug. 10), by reading the Washington Quarterly on a plane between Tulsa and Moscow, is able to conclude that "North & Co." alias the "Iran-contra gang" have wrought "great damage abroad." The people I have talked to in both Italy and France either have never heard of the

affair, don't give a damn about it, or think it was a pretty clever idea.

Philip E. Newman, Puget-Ville, France.

Regarding Michael Norman's column "Listening to Him Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me" (July 28): So what is new? There have always been frightened men (Chamberlain, Pétain, Quisling, et al) cowering and collaborating as tyrants overrun the world. Thank God there have been men like Colonel North willing to fight for America and freedom.

W.C. Gardner, Jakarta.

One would never know from reading your newspaper — its editorials in particular — that there are millions of Americans who chose this president and this administration.

B. Claude, London.

As a former U.S. Marine Corps officer and veteran of two wars, I am appalled by the testimony and smart-aleck attitude of Colonel North during the congressional hearings. The new commandant of the U.S. Marine

Corps, General Alfred Gray, recently informed a group of marine officers that marine embassy guards "work for me." Colonel North, presumably, also works for him. If Colonel North's "limited immunity" status permits, General Gray could begin his program to improve the corps by slapping a general court-martial on the colonel for the crimes he committed.

Robert B. Asprey, Sotogrande, Spain.

The 13 letters to the editor published in your Aug. 5 edition are evidence of the great success of your anti-Reagan indoctrination campaign directed toward American expatriates.

Pierre Dumas, Paris.

Louis Brandeis, before he was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, said in 1915 that "control is exercised . . . to an extent upon whom people believe and usually have reason to believe, would be pleased or displeased with the adoption or rejection of a given course. Great power controls without issuing orders." Future presidents must instruct subordi-

nates that they have no right to break the law in anticipation of presidential wishes.

Charles Brady, Berlin.

The "fallout" from Colonel North's television performance has had one positive effect. It has singled out those Americans, enchanted by Colonel North, that one could call "Ollies." An "Ollie" most likely cannot point to Iran or Nicaragua on the map. The epitome of the "Ollie" is Ronald Reagan.

Nikos Raftis, Halandri, Greece.

Aside from an almost universal boredom in Europe over the Iran-contra affair, America's best and most loyal friends abroad feel unhappy about Americans behaving like political lemmings, as they have all too often in the past. Britain, without a similar history of washing its dirty linen in public, seems now to be indulging in the same sort of domestic, political masochism. Our media continue, ad nauseam, to seek to exploit the attempts of a former intelligence agent to publish his memoirs, in betrayal of an oath of confidentiality he took when he joined the service.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union pursues an arms control policy that is designed to cause a permanent rift in the Atlantic Alliance and, by holding out the bait of future German reunification, threatens Western European unity. And these most serious matters seem to be almost totally ignored.

Sir Frederic Bennett, London.

What amazes me is that people should be worried about Colonel North lying. Admiral Poindexter lying and President Reagan lying. Why be surprised about it? Those Americans who have tried to live up to their country's professed ideals of equality, freedom and human rights — men such as Paul Robeson — have not become national heroes. Instead they have been hounded into obscurity.

The rich and powerful rule in the United States, and are willing to go to any ends to stay in power. What they and the rest of the world need to see is that the "evil" they perceive, especially where the Sandinistas are concerned, is nothing compared to the evil they are willing to perpetrate to eliminate that so-called evil.

That we have in Britain a government and a prime minister who supports the Reagan administration and all that it stands for is to our shame.

P.A. Mathewson, Bridport, England.

1987 — America celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Constitution and the democratic government thereby created.

1987 — Some Americans celebrate Colonel North, whose actions, if they had remained undiscovered, could have meant the end of democratic government.

1977 — Schizophrenia ends and sanity returns.

E. Ernest Goldstein, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

The real tragedy of Colonel North is that he was born in the wrong place and the wrong time. Drake, Hawkins, Morgan were all "privateers" preying on the "Spanish Main" (same territory, Central America). They attacked and sank Spanish ships and seized their cargoes of gold, but they were never part of the British Navy, and if they were captured, Queen Elizabeth I could say that she had never heard of them.

Colonel North had undeniable courage, ambition and faith in the righteousness of his actions. But given the times, his loyalty to the president and his belief that the end justified the means brought shame rather than glory to the government of the United States. Only one nagging thought: What if it had worked?

Melanie Pflaum, Jáveta, Spain.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. Agency Takes First Legal Action Against Employers of Illegal Aliens

By Peter Applebome, New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Immigration officials have begun issuing the first citations to employers who continue to hire illegal aliens, ushering in the most lasting and difficult part of the new U.S. immigration law.

In beginning to enforce the law, the U.S. government is embarking on a program that has been used with extremely mixed results in some states and throughout the world.

Despite widespread doubts, the program constitutes the nation's most concerted effort to curb illegal immigration, by denying aliens employment.

"It's difficult to implement these kinds of programs," said David Simcox, director of the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington. "It's very difficult when you have seven million employers and 700 investigators. It's going to be a long learning period."

The penalties on employers constitute a key part of a program that also offers amnesty or legal status to several million aliens who have lived in the United States continuously since before Jan. 1, 1982.

The sanctions went into effect when President Ronald Reagan signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act in November. Immigration officials have used the time since then to prepare for enforcement by educating employers, hiring personnel, developing enforcement strategies and distributing forms to employers.

Immigration officials said they would not cite employers for technical record-keeping violations before Sept. 1. Also, illegal aliens seeking amnesty must apply by then to be legally hired while their applications are pending.

On Friday, officials with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles delivered a citation to what they described only as "a medium-sized manufacturing company" that they said was continuing to hire illegal aliens. Immigration officials said it was the first citation under the new law. Similar actions are expected soon from other immigration offices.

On first offenses, companies that violate the law are liable for fines of \$250 to \$2,500 for each illegal employee. In the first year of the program, officials say, violators will be issued citations rather than be fined. Repeat offenders, however, could be fined up to \$10,000 for each alien.

The new law affects all of the estimated seven million American employers, including households that hire anyone on a regular basis. It requires all employers to file an I-9 form attesting that a good-faith effort has been made to obtain documents indicating that an employee is legally entitled to work in the United States.

There is a fierce debate over whether penalties on employers are effective in curtailing illegal immigration. And both critics and proponents agree that such programs are extraordinarily difficult to enforce.

Starting with California in 1971, 12 states have passed laws that include fines for employers who hire illegal aliens. But few have any enforcement mechanism and none are credited with having an appreciable impact on the problem. Despite the California law, the state is home to almost 50 percent of the illegal aliens in the United States.

In other countries that have tried sanctions, the record is uneven and subject to dispute.

A 1982 report by the congressional General Accounting Office on similar programs in 19 countries and Hong Kong concluded that sanctions had not been an effective deterrent to illegal employment.

In a 1985 report, the agency found some evidence of successful programs but still presented a very mixed picture. The report noted that in Hong Kong, for example, large fines and aggressive enforcement by numerous government agencies seemed to have brought about a decrease in the number of aliens working illegally.

Other countries, however, including Italy, Canada and Spain, say sanctions have failed to deter the hiring of illegal aliens. And those reporting some success, such as West Germany and France, are hesitant to say that sanctions have reduced the number of aliens working illegally. Instead, they say, the employer penalties have been one of many tools, such as widespread publicity on the ill effects of hiring illegal aliens, in helping control the situation.

Dissident Emigré Wants To Return to Soviet Union

United Press International

NEW YORK — David Goldfarb, an aging Jewish dissident who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last fall after an eight-year battle, wants to return to his homeland because "he misses his daughter," his son said.

However, Mr. Goldfarb had not yet applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union and was not sure if he would be allowed to go back, his son, Alexander, said Sunday.

Mr. Goldfarb, 68, a geneticist, left the Soviet Union in October as part of a deal arranged by Armand

Hammer, an American philanthropist and industrialist. Mr. Goldfarb's daughter, Olga, 34, her husband and their two children have been unable to emigrate, the son said. The New York Times published Saturday a letter from Mr. Goldfarb in which he criticized Soviet officials for denying his daughter permission to see him when he was hospitalized.

He arrived in the United States with his wife, Cecilia, on Oct. 16 and entered a hospital where he was treated for lung cancer and diabetes, and released four months later.

Advertisement for AT&T. Features a large image of a telephone receiver and the text 'COME AS CLOSE AS A PHONE.' Below the image is a table with columns for 'TO CALL', 'TO CALL FROM', and 'ACCESS CHARGE'. The table lists various international destinations and their respective charges. At the bottom, the AT&T logo is displayed with the slogan 'The right choice.'

FASHION Made in GERMANY

It's high season for German fashion lovers as three major cities turn on the style to present a dazzling array of designers and clothing to suit all tastes. Pride of place must surely go to Berlin, currently celebrating its 750th birthday, but Munich seems ready to rewrite the record book and in Düsseldorf the '88 collections are ready and waiting. With 2,000 exhibitors at the Igdo and a further 2,500 at fashion shows around the city, Düsseldorf is expecting 60,000 buyers to visit the city September 6-9, no surprise given that a full third of Germany's impressive \$12 billion fashion industry goes to exports. On September 5-6 Designer Collection will provide a taste of things to come by showcasing the collections for spring and summer 1988. For the first time, an Italian collection — from Byblos — will receive its premiere outside Milan. On October 18-19, Düsseldorf Direkt and New Look Düsseldorf will show a selection of next summer's designs for cocktail and evening dress while offering buyers the chance to reorder all '87 and '88 favorites.



Classic designer elegance for Spring/Summer '88 by Jill Sander.



The look of '88 by Brigitte Haerke (above), Caren Pflieger (left) and her evening designer collection (below).

Fashion Sensations in Munich

THE Munich Fashion Week/International Fashion Fair (Mode-Woche-München) ranks as one of the largest in Europe. Last March set a record for the event, with 51,000 buyers from 20 countries and 2,210 exhibitors. The next Munich Fashion Week is to be held October 4-7. Among the highlights will be a parade of German designers — Designer Defiles — in the Emperor's Hall of the Renaissance-style Residenz. This regal treatment caused a sensation at the last Fashion Week. It will be staged again as a prelude to the fair on Friday and Saturday, October 2-3.

The designers mount a series of thirty minute shows for the invitation-only audience. Among the participants are Daniela Bechtolf, Barbara Bernstorff, Reimer Clausen, Brigitte Haerke, Urs Raasch, Manfred Schneider, Dietrich Seeler, Jürgen Weiss and Yucca. At the gala evening on Saturday, the Italian designer Cerruti will show his collection for next spring and summer and present his first entry on the

perfume market (the Cerruti fragrance will be introduced in Paris at a later date). Starting Sunday, the Trend, Leather and Traditional Costumes (Folkwear) Shows will be presented.

To celebrate Berlin's 750th anniversary, an evening of the city's top fashions will be held on Sunday.

Munich Fashion Week takes place in the exhibition grounds, and additional presentations spill over into the city's fashion houses, hotels and show rooms. Also, twice a year, the city hosts fashion-star-münchen, in most of the same venues.

The next fashion-start is due this weekend (Aug. 28-30) when a new prize will be introduced for young knitwear designers. Initiated by the Munich Fashion Week (under the direction of Dr. Karl-Dieter Demisch), and the Italian knitwear company Lineapiu S.p.A., the Munich Promotional Prize for Knit Design by Line-

Munich's Designer Defiles. Barbara Bernstorff (above), Beatrice Hympendahl (right), Mondli (top).

piufiore is the counterpart of the DOB prize for young designers working with fabrics. The award will be presented at a fashion show following the DOB (Women's Outerwear)

Promotion Prize Show on August 30 at the Regina Haus. Contestants include AKUT, Yvonne Baki, Sabine Mikhael, Andrea Schweizer, Barbara Straubenau and Ralf Wagner.



A Creative Force to Be Reckoned With



QUALITY, naturalness and a refined cut explain the perennial appeal of Caren Pflieger collections. "I am proud of that. I was the first in Germany to develop a simple, refined cut,

combined with quality and color." The dynamic designer, who this year launched Pflieger for Men, started her own Caren Pflieger Design Collection for women in 1979. Not yet 35, she

drawn on experiences as a fashion model, art student, art gallery owner and fashion importer to create the company. "We have a very good marketing strategy and good management," says Pflieger. "That

way the company is able to develop further, to work more internationally. Our most important markets are the German-speaking areas, Benelux countries, Scandinavia, Spain and also Italy — a real compliment because the Italians have their own good fashions. We have started in the U.S., and our name is now known from New York to Tokyo."

The Caren Pflieger Collection of knitwear, ready-to-wear and cocktail dresses can be combined, mixed and matched for casual or evening wear. "It is a cultural expression, a puzzle put together from season to season. The garment must suit the personality. It has to be perfect and you have to feel good in it."

Caren Pflieger perfume and cosmetics, distributed by Premier Cosmetics, the German subsidiary of Sanofi Beauté of France, complete the picture.

Rediscovering the Dress

THE Fink Group in Darmstadt is one of Europe's leading makers of women's clothing. Headed by the dynamic Lilo Fink, the company has become the leader in the upper medium-class market for women's dresses. Its Fink Modelle line accounts for an overwhelming share of the firm's sales. More than half of the Fink Modelle collection is exported to 36 countries, with the greater part going to France, Belgium, Britain and Switzerland. But the Fink brand name can also be found at Edward Chapman's in Vancouver, Canada, at Lanc Crawford's in the center of Hong Kong and at the New

Amsterdam Store in Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles. In all the export markets, there are sales representatives and showrooms.

Reaching out for new customers, Fink has expanded the Modelle line to include the latest, freshest dress styles. A pleasing, feminine style shows up in the long, close-fitting bodices and swinging skirts. There are blouses, the popular one- or two-piece sweater and polo-shirt dresses in comfortable knits and jersey. The elegant coats and shirt-dresses as well as the jumpers and blouses are ideal for city wear.

The weekend and travel collection includes one- and two-



New lines for Autumn by Fink Modelle.

piece sweater dresses, long blazers, blouses, skirts and shirts to mix and match.

For afternoon and social occasions, Fink uses glittery, flowing materials such as satin, crepe and chiffon.

The styles favor the warm, natural colors of autumn, but dramatic, metallic hues and those perennial favorites — black and white, navy blue, off-white and bright red — are also much in evidence. The designs include stripes, checks, leaves and floral themes.

Fink also produces knitwear under the Yarell label, and the internationally successful ready-to-wear line named after French designer Louis Féraud.

the art of creating fashion **mondli**



Volker Zahn Werthing

ADVERTISING SECTION

Traveling Light



Strolling into next Spring/Summer, Huckle's Aventura.

In its first collection for next spring and summer, the Huckle line emphasizes mill-washed, crash-effect and wax-finish fabrics. For blazers and jackets, the "New Zealand" style combines traditional cool blue and white with summer pastels and fantasy prints, while "Casablanca" relies on natural colors in cotton and linen blended with silk for a brilliant lustrous sheen.

FASHIONABLY dressed women around the world know the products of Erwin Huckle. Besides its own label, the firm also produces the brand names Ravens, Aventura, Pierre Castelle and others.

This is clothing that travels well. Forty-two percent of Huckle's production is exported to the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Canada and, more recently, to the United States. The Huckle Group has sales offices in fashion centers around the globe.

The Pierre Castelle collection provides plenty of versatility with dresses of two or more pieces with matching shirts. The silhouette here caresses the waist and comes on strong in the shoulders, with swinging and even some '50s-style flared skirts.

Included in the Aventura collection are T-shirts and sweatshirts with 30 exclusive painted designs, based on hand-painted originals.

Huckle's Ravens collection features the perennially popular blazer. For the office the colors are black and champagne, including a large glen plaid pattern. For more casual dressing, the collection's Miami style showcases cotton-linen combinations with the crash effect in aquamarine and yellow with natural and white.



Ski Style and Beyond

WILLY Bogner Sr. and Willy Bogner Jr. both enjoyed brilliant careers as skiers, but today their name stands at the summit of style. Willy Jr. and his wife Sonia now run the Munich-based company founded by Willy Sr. and his wife Maria.

The Bogner Houses in New York's Madison Avenue and in Hong Kong's Ocean Center retail the firm's collections. In addition to an international distribution network, there are Bogner sales outlets throughout Europe, the United States and Canada, South Africa, Australia and in Kuwait.

The women's line for this fall-winter focuses on subtle earth colors set off by strikingly colored accessories. The new "ice tones" are also prominent, especially in cord, poplin and down-filled coats. The silhouette emphasizes a slim waist and hips. For the feminine touch, there are blouses in crepe de chine and ample skirts. The line also features jackets in tweed, glen plaid, checks and denim.

Individual designs include the flowing Modern Romantic, the trim city Stroller and featherweight sweaters with leather appliques. The Business Lady/Ascot design is for the woman who dresses for success, the Fireplace design twins lace blouses with a hand-knit wool jacket, and High Society recalls the Grace Kelly of the 1950s. Bogner's Loden design combines traditional materials with



Style and grace from Bogner.

leather and color-coordinated sweaters. The Bogner divided skirt adds the finishing touch.

For men, Bogner offers a traditional, distinguished look with single and double-breasted suits. Especially luxurious is a 100 percent cashmere jacket. Coats are sporty and casual in winter wool, washed cord, whipcord and flannel. The sportswear range for women features denim, a down-lined trench coat, shirt-dresses and a huge lambswool scarf.

Accessories include cowhide-and-cotton luggage bearing the Bogner emblem, handbags, purses and the Bogner Super-sport luggage line.

Of course, Bogner is never far from skis. This winter's ski-wear line includes everything from trendy one-color outfits to an extravagant ensemble with fur and feathers and even "the world's first heatable ski suit."

The Art of Creating Fashion



Mondi's new look for warm winter days.

MONDI'S new look for fall inspired American artist Joe Eula to create a unique series of drawings and watercolors. Eula, well-known to regular followers of international fashion, captured the spirit of the collection during a show of the

Mondi Coordinate Line in Manhattan's Trump Tower. The drawings are part of a new worldwide campaign devised by Mondì's manager, Herwig Zahm, and his brother Volker.

Mondi is looking forward to a colorful summer 1988, with a palette ranging from tender,

pretty pastels to bright, fresh hues. The results reflect not only craftsmanship but a versatile range of styles and moods, urban and casual, elegant and urban or dreamily romantic.

The Munich-based fashion house is offering a spectrum of seven color themes. Bright "pencil colors" — red, blue, green, yellow and lilac — combine with comic-book figures on jersey and beige contrast with elegant trim and tiny flower prints, while dark summer tones dramatize sporty knits and jerseys. Navy blue, white and red combine for a jaunty yet elegant sailor look. Pastels are as fresh as ever in cotton-gabardine combinations and jersey. Silk and lace take on a new and ultrafeminine dimension in colors of sand and beige. Finally, Mondì is introducing a romantic summertime look with flowered prints against beige, brown and khaki.

No doubt about it, the dress is back, and Mondì is showing a variety of one- and two-piece dresses. There's something for everyone: from chic and elegant to loose-flowing and romantic to comfortable, sporty styles.

The collection also includes designs inspired by the '50s and '60s.

ADVERTISEMENT



Carla Falco

High Tech for High Fashion

SYNTHETIC textiles and fiber-reinforced materials may seem far removed from the glitter and glamor of haute couture. But high technology does have an important backstage role to play. In May 1950 nylon stockings strolled into our lives and for decades the two words were synonymous.

In 1969 an American, Bob Gore, stretched polytetrafluoroethylene to produce a new kind of microporous membrane. Subsequently developed by Du Pont under the trade name Teflon, it is also the basis of Gore-Tex material. Widely used in the clothing industry, this water-proof, windproof material allows the body to breathe.

Also in the 1960s, polyacrylonitrile was processed into Dolan fibers, the wool-like synthetics used for knitwear, carpets and other textiles. Subsequent research by Hoechst uncovered Dolanite 10, an important new addition to the range of industrial fibers.

Last year the Frankfurt Trade Fair consolidated its position as the world's leading

venue for textile trade fairs by launching Techtextil. This year, it attracted 6,600 visitors, including experts from research laboratories, academic scientists, industrial and textile manufacturers, management consultants and executives. There were over 300 exhibitors, the majority from abroad.

Techtextil also drew capacity audiences to a series of seminars on new materials, their applications and potential for industry, geotextiles and environmental protection.

In the case of geotextiles, environmental protection and Third World agriculture were the main areas of interest. The industrial field focused on the ever-increasing demand for new materials, especially fiber-based composites.

Techtextil showed how diverse the field has become, with applications from aerospace to filters for "clean rooms" and even artificial limbs that mold to the body. Many were presented for the first time, the next date to watch will be June 1989 when Techtextil returns.

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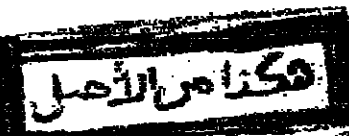
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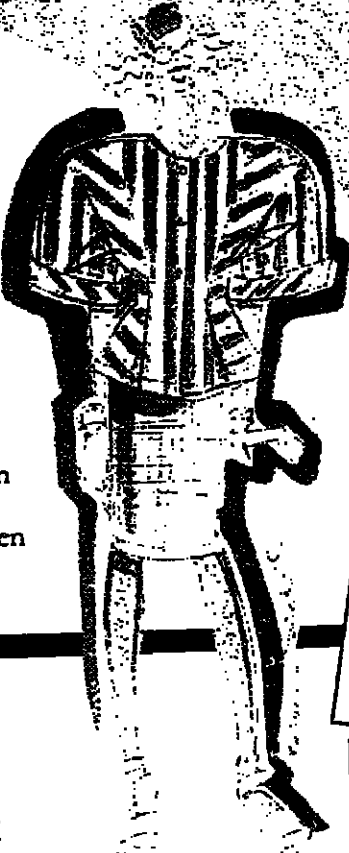


FASHION Made in BERLIN

Fashions may change but the style remains timeless. Visitors to the Berlin Durchreise can expect to experience the city chic September 20-22 as the Berliners celebrate the 150th anniversary of their most famous fashion event. The real trend spotters will be arriving even earlier to make sure they catch the Offline Fashion Fair that precedes it.



As fresh as ever, the short look shown by Sandra Pabst.



More surprises for Autumn '87 from Claudia Skoda (above) and for Spring '88 from Barbara Dietrich (left).

How to Celebrate in Fashion

BERLIN is a place to experiment. "The young talents find positions with the established firms or they work on their own," said Kurt Geisler, managing director, Berliner Mode Messe (Berlin Fashion Fair). "Some of what they create is crazy and exaggerated, but they are full of courage and flair."

Three years ago, ten of these young designers formed the Club of the Berlin Fashion Avant Garde. "One made a dress from a mail bag and another built records into a suit — you could choose what music you wanted on the records," Geisler recalled.



Kurt Geisler, the man behind the scenes.

Second only to New York in terms of output, the city's clothing industry stretches from Kurfürstendamm to Kreuzberg. This year's sales are expected to exceed \$500 million (1 billion deutsche marks) and 40 percent of them are destined for the world market.

There are firms that produce everyday clothes for the average consumer, others that specialize in bridal clothes, more that make maternity wear. Berlin also caters to kids. Here, too, are some of Europe's largest producers of jersey knitwear. And more names are still arriving: ten in the last two years.

A Feel for Texture and Design

GERHARD Pabst, one of the leaders of the Berlin fashion industry, provides his international clientele with three collections: Sandra Pabst (named after his wife and co-worker), Catarina by Sandra Pabst and Création Mademoiselle.

The latest in the Sandra Pabst line includes garments in the new bark-textured fabric. It is used in tops, silk-linen jackets and short, wide jacquard linen skirts. Also in this collection are short periwinkle dresses using silk and linen with the bark effect. Blue and white jeans are strudded with cat's eyes.

gabardine, wool and cotton and silk-linen, some in new lengths: short trench coats, short blazers, sport jackets and wind-breakers. Wool-crepe de chine glen plaid may be coordinated with single-color skirts and pantaloons in new lengths. Some of the washable silk dresses and two-piece dresses feature knit details.

Casual, sporty combinations are made with color-in-color checks, stripes and cotton-wool blends in stone gray, ocean algae and beige.

Création Mademoiselle offers a new selection of coats: sport coats, parkas and wind-breakers made from smooth and rough-texture cotton. Striped knits are fun in the new form-fitting silhouette and short lengths. Suits, blazers, short skirts, pants, blouses and overalls in washable wool-cotton gabardine come in a whole range of upbeat colors.

The invention of the sewing machine only accelerated the process, making the ready-to-wear yet more readily available. Spandauer Strasse and Hausvogelplatz became known for their new-style clothing; Manheimer, Gerson, Israel, Herzog and Lewin became fashionable labels.

The business swiftly caught the interest of visitors en route to the Leipzig Fair and as the city grew into a fashion capital — the glamorous home of Berlin chic — the Berlin Durchreise was born. Its name means passing through Berlin and, as this city's major fashion event, it is now keyed to the industry's twice-a-year cycle of renewal. It turns the whole town into a fashion fair with dawn to dusk shows in salons, studios and hotels.

Designers in League

BASED in Berlin for the past 21 years, Jürgen and Claudia Felser collaborate on women's collections that have found an international clientele, particularly in Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States and Canada. "We started very early to export and now we have an export quota of 50 percent," he said.

elegance is in the cut and careful workmanship.

"For this autumn, we have worked with wool cashmere as well as with pure cashmere. We have also used a lot of suede, because the trend is clearly to suede, which can be used for feminine styling. The whole trend is toward showing the woman's figure, but the dresses are not clinging. Yet they do accent the figure."

In keeping with the new leggy look, straight skirts are shorter — although not the more fully cut ones. "Women's fashion shows a trend toward flared and pleated skirts," he noted.

The big colors for this winter are tobacco brown and olive green. For next summer, Jürgen and Claudia Felser are using brown with melba, olive, coral, sea green and the externally fresh navy blue with white.

In the Jürgen Felser Collection for autumn/winter, a long, cut-for-comfort suede coat (with or without fur trim) tops a tapered jacket and long flared or pleated skirt or, alternately, a short, body-skimming skirt with a silk blouse in simple T-shirt style or with large bows and stand-up collar. Complementary casual knits provide a "total look." Or one may mix and match knit coordinates such as pullovers, cardigans, skirts and pants in sporty-rustic or elegant (with embroidered pearls) styles.

The carefree mood is also found in cocktail dresses. Red, green and black are the dominant colors. Wool-jersey dresses are enlivened with whimsical prints, embroidered cloqué, voile and printed chiffon.



Wrapping up evening wear for 87/88 with Jürgen Felser.

The couple produce the Jürgen Felser Collections, an exclusive designer line, as well as L'Estelle, a high-quality, ready-to-wear brand for sophisticated women.

"Our style is sporty-elegant," he explained. "For certain designs, we have the materials made to our specifications. However, I must stress that

Elegance Personified

ELEGANT fashion in an elegant atmosphere can be found by going up the marble steps at Kurfürstendamm 57-59. Here, at Modemhaus Kramberg, the emphasis

is on Italian designers, particularly Gianni Versace. Both his men's and women's collections, including sweaters and men's shirts, as well as leather luggage and accessories, are in stock.

The full Montana line is also represented. Kramberg carries Armani's women's wear and accessories, as well as those by French designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Ferré. Both men's and women's collections from Yamamoto are also available.

FINEST CLOTHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Gianni Versace

kramberg

KURFÜRSTENDAMM 57-59

This Advertising Section was written by Clothilde Lucey.

Berlin Fashion, the European Style

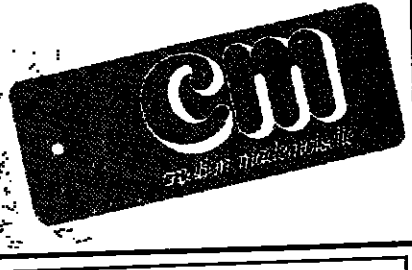
Düsseldorf
a. 9-9, 9, 87
IGEDO Düsseldorf
CM Hall 12,
Box 12 D 26-12 E 25
CATARINA Hall 12,
Box 12 D 40-12 E 30
Fashion Shows: CM
Sunday-Tuesday
10:00-11:30h

Paris
19, 9-23, 9, 87
Bernhard Plaine
15 BIS Rue Monvel
75009 Paris

Offices:
Amsterdam, Barcelona,
Brussels, London, Paris,
Vienna, Zürich

Munich
3, 10-7, 10, 87
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L'ESTELLE

L'ESTELLE Fashion GmbH

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	262	24.5	24.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,240,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	186.27	186.27	-1.24
Industrial	228.77	228.77	-1.16
Finance	167.77	167.77	+2.30
Utilities	74.00	74.00	+0.47
Transportation	142.77	142.77	-1.79

Monday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177

Class	Close	Chg.	Year	Age
Composite	151.1	-1.2	1987	1987
Industrial	186.27	-1.16	1987	1987
Finance	167.77	+2.30	1987	1987
Utilities	74.00	+0.47	1987	1987
Transportation	142.77	-1.79	1987	1987

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4
IBM	134	11.5	11.5	+1/4

Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	88.00	-0.02
Utilities	88.00	-0.02
Industries	88.00	-0.02

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177

Buy	Sales	'87
309,421	682,389	666
290,793	653,346	671
191,250	361,643	639
279,474	429,289	709
319,934	519,739	709

Class	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	271.37	271.37	271.37	-1.24
Transp.	142.77	142.77	142.77	-1.79
Comp.	167.77	167.77	167.77	+2.30

Class	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	228.77	228.77	228.77	-1.16
Utilities	74.00	74.00	74.00	+0.47
Finance	167.77	167.77	167.77	+2.30
Transportation	142.77	142.77	142.77	-1.79

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177

High	Low	Close	Chg.
33.27	33.27	33.27	-2.28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
34.00	32.00	AAR	1.40 14	34.00	32.00	33.00	+1.00
33.00	31.00	ADT	1.20 12	33.00	31.00	32.00	+1.00
32.00	30.00	ADT	1.20 12	32.00	30.00	31.00	+1.00
31.00	29.00	ADT	1.20 12	31.00	29.00	30.00	+1.00
30.00	28.00	ADT	1.20 12	30.00	28.00	29.00	+1.00

NYSE Slips as Rally Fizzles

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped Monday in the slowest trading in nearly two months as equity investors worried about rising interest rates and a weak dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has risen nearly 225 points in the last four weeks, dipped 1.24 points to 2,697.97.

Declines outnumbered advances by 2 to 1 among the NYSE issues traded.

Broad-market indexes also slipped. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.24 to 186.27. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 2.57, ending at 333.33. The price of an average share dropped 29 cents.

Volume fell to about 149.35 million from 189.58 million on Friday, it was the quietest trading since June 29, when only 142.5 million shares changed hands.

Traders ascribed Monday's modest losses to investors' unwillingness to buy or even to sell aggressively in the face of an uncertain outlook for the dollar and interest rates.

The dollar flirted with 140 yen and the Treasury's long bond was flirting with a 9 percent yield, noted Hugh Johnson, chief economist and investment policy officer at First Albany Corp., a regional brokerage.

Mr. Johnson said that the dollar and the 30-year bond are now their levels of April and May. The Dow fell more than 100 points in April and did not resume its advance until June.

He said that the financial markets are also waiting to see what the new Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, is willing to do to support the dollar.

"Investors did what they wanted to do in the morning and then it was just a wait-and-see game," said Jim Andrews, first vice-president in charge of institutional trading at Junney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

"You have one big investor saying the stock market will go down 50 percent and another saying the Dow will back off 40 points before climbing another 500," he said. "Investors are asking, 'What do we do now?' but we could just have a quiet period until Labor Day" on Sept. 7.

Stock prices opened mixed but slipped when blue-chip issues erased initial gains. Traders said that the dollar's mixed performance and lower bond prices encouraged equity investors to take profits in the morning.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1/4 to 24 1/4.

SmithKline Beckman followed, easing 1/4 to 65 1/4 after falling 3/4 Friday on news the FDA has approved a generic form of SmithKline Beckman's anti-hepatitis drug, Dazidate. Trading on the American Stock Exchange, Bolar, which makes the generic version, rose 2 1/2 to 37 1/2 after jumping 6 1/2 Friday. It said the drug should boost company sales by more than \$10 million annually. SmithKline also said it is buying a contact lens maker.

IBM was third, easing 1/4 to 174 1/4. The oil sector was hard hit as crude oil prices fell on news that OPEC's crude oil production this month is expected to exceed the cartel's ceiling by about 3 million barrels. Exxon fell 1 1/2 to 97 1/2. Chevron dropped 1 1/2 to 58 1/4 and Texaco slid 1/2 to 42 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
30.00	28.00	ADT	1.20 12	30.00	28.00	29.00	+1.00
29.00	27.00	ADT	1.20 12	29.00	27.00	28.00	+1.00
28.00	26.00	ADT	1.20 12	28.00	26.00	27.00	+1.00
27.00	25.00	ADT	1.20 12	27.00	25.00	26.00	+1.00
26.00	24.00	ADT	1.20 12	26.00	24.00	25.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
25.00	23.00	ADT	1.20 12	25.00	23.00	24.00	+1.00
24.00	22.00	ADT	1.20 12	24.00	22.00	23.00	+1.00
23.00	21.00	ADT	1.20 12	23.00	21.00	22.00	+1.00
22.00	20.00	ADT	1.20 12	22.00	20.00	21.00	+1.00
21.00	19.00	ADT	1.20 12	21.00	19.00	20.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
20.00	18.00	ADT	1.20 12	20.00	18.00	19.00	+1.00
19.00	17.00	ADT	1.20 12	19.00	17.00	18.00	+1.00
18.00	16.00	ADT	1.20 12	18.00	16.00	17.00	+1.00
17.00	15.00	ADT	1.20 12	17.00	15.00	16.00	+1.00
16.00	14.00	ADT	1.20 12	16.00	14.00	15.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
15.00	13.00	ADT	1.20 12	15.00	13.00	14.00	+1.00
14.00	12.00	ADT	1.20 12	14.00	12.00	13.00	+1.00
13.00	11.00	ADT	1.20 12	13.00	11.00	12.00	+1.00
12.00	10.00	ADT	1.20 12	12.00	10.00	11.00	+1.00
11.00	9.00	ADT	1.20 12	11.00	9.00	10.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
10.00	8.00	ADT	1.20 12	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
9.00	7.00	ADT	1.20 12	9.00	7.00	8.00	+1.00
8.00	6.00	ADT	1.20 12	8.00	6.00	7.00	+1.00
7.00	5.00	ADT	1.20 12	7.00	5.00	6.00	+1.00
6.00	4.00	ADT	1.20 12	6.00	4.00	5.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
5.00	3.00	ADT	1.20 12	5.00	3.00	4.00	+1.00
4.00	2.00	ADT	1.20 12	4.00	2.00	3.00	+1.00
3.00	1.00	ADT	1.20 12	3.00	1.00	2.00	+1.00
2.00	0.50	ADT	1.20 12	2.00	0.50	1.50	+1.00
1.00	0.20	ADT	1.20 12	1.00	0.20	0.80	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.50	0.10	ADT	1.20 12	0.50	0.10	0.30	+1.00
0.40	0.05	ADT	1.20 12	0.40	0.05	0.25	+1.00
0.30	0.02	ADT	1.20 12	0.30	0.02	0.20	+1.00
0.20	0.01	ADT	1.20 12	0.20	0.01	0.15	+1.00
0.10	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.10	0.00	0.10	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.05	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.05	0.00	0.05	+1.00
0.04	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.04	0.00	0.04	+1.00
0.03	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.03	0.00	0.03	+1.00
0.02	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.02	0.00	0.02	+1.00
0.01	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.01	0.00	0.01	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00
0.00	0.00	ADT	1.20 12	0.00	0.00	0.00	+1.00

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Prices Retreat in Manila, Leaving Investors Relieved

By PATRICK L. SMITH
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Even by East Asia's high standards, the Philippines' two stock markets have had an extraordinary run this summer. Prices began to rise in unison in early June and more than doubled over the next two months. By August, back-office congestion forced the exchanges to close on Fridays, reflecting a ninefold increase in daily volume.

"There was obviously a tremendous amount of fresh money coming in," said Irving I. Ackerman, a longtime local broker and treasurer of the Makati Stock Exchange, the smaller of the two Manila markets, the other being the Manila Stock Exchange. "Activity was frenzied. After a while, it was clearly not a very healthy market."

The often-speculative frenzy is over now, to the relief of many investors and analysts, if not of brokers. The markets, which list the same stocks, are now off more than 20 percent from peaks of almost 1,300 on their near-parallel indexes in early August, and volume has come down even more dramatically.

On Monday, the Manila Composite Index ended at 1,001.15, a plunge of 69.42 points, or 7 percent, from Thursday's close. Combined volume was 236.4 million pesos (\$11.5 million) compared with 350 million pesos or more at the height of the recent boom.

Reflecting the fragility of current sentiment, analysts attributed Monday's dramatic fall to a report over the weekend that Engineering Equipment Inc., a second-line issue, had accumulated losses of some 200 million pesos over the past five years.

Engineering Equipment, a subsidiary of Benguet Corp., the blue-chip mining conglomerate, reported earnings last year of about 20 million pesos.

On Monday, Benguet said EEI had overstated reported income by about 231 million pesos for the 1982-86 period, by understating losses in its Saudi Arabian operations, Benguet, which owns 68 percent of EEI, said that it was delaying its announcement of consolidated second-quarter results and had ordered a special audit.

Many brokers trace the market's advance, which brought the market up 550 percent since Corason C. Aquino assumed the presidency 18 months ago, to the increasing stability of the government, signified most recently by the election of a new Congress in May.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, the market appears to have responded quickly to the central bank's favorable first-quarter report on the economy, which was issued on June 1. The report, which put year-on-year growth at 5.5 percent, provided the most substantial evidence to date that a recovery is under way.

But there was also a sizable speculative element in the latest boom, most analysts say, which reflected capital inflows from Hong Kong, Taiwan and elsewhere in the region.

In threatening an investigation of recent trading activity, the Aquino administration has expressed concern that capital returning from abroad may include funds belonging to those associated with the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

There now seem to be as many explanations of the market's downturn as there are share analysts. Many observers point to an apparent decline in public security, a recently announced rise in local oil prices and deepening concern about inflation, which is rising quickly after standing near zero earlier this year.

Without discounting such factors, analysts add that the exchanges simply needed a period of substantial consolidation. In See MANILA, Page 13

Spending In U.S. Up 0.9%

Income in July Rose Only 0.4%

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal spending jumped 0.9 percent in July for the second consecutive month, while personal income rose only 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Monday.

Personal spending for June was revised upward from an original estimate of 0.7 percent.

The 0.9 percent figure in June and July were the strongest since a 2.3 percent surge in February and are likely to be seen by economists as a sign that Americans still want to buy more goods.

The figures also could indicate that people believe the economy will stay strong enough to keep them employed, and thus capable of earning money to pay for their purchases.

The 0.4 percent rise in personal incomes works out to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.74 trillion, the government said.

The July income figure was the best since April and follows revised 0.3 percent increases in May and June. The Commerce Department had originally reported those gains at 0.5 percent.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose \$1.9 billion, or 0.4 percent, to \$3.18 trillion in July after declining 0.2 percent in June, the department said. The June figure was originally reported as 0.1 percent.

Wages and salaries increased \$5.4 billion to an annual rate of \$2.21 trillion in July.

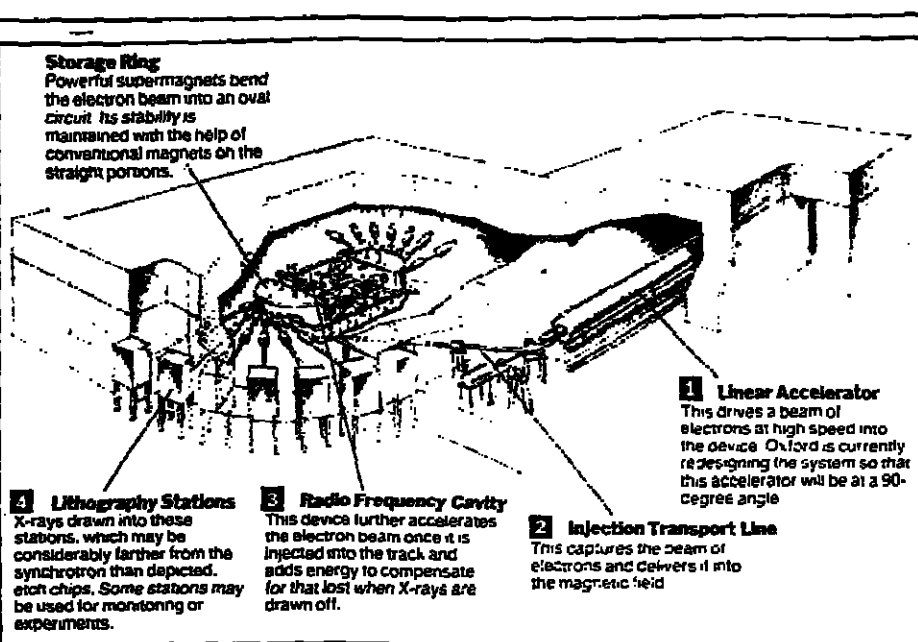
Gains in service industries provided much of the increased payroll, while most of the rest of the \$14.3 billion rise in personal income came from increased Social Security benefits, income on interest-bearing deposits and in subsidy payments to farmers.

Purchases of durable goods, items expected to last three years or more, increased at a rate of \$5.9 billion in July, down from a \$9.3 billion rise in June.

Purchases of nondurable goods increased at a rate of \$5.9 billion, up from a \$3.4 billion increase in the previous month.

Americans reserved about 2.8 percent of their disposable income for savings in July, compared with 3.3 percent in June.

Farm income rose \$100 million in July after increasing \$2.5 billion in June. (UPI, AP)



Drawing of a prototype of a superconductor magnet used in a synchrotron.

Superconductors, a Market Magnet

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

EYNSHAM, England — The recent discoveries of materials that lose all resistance to electricity at warmer temperatures than previously thought possible have astonished the industrial world.

Not surprisingly, they have also caused a stir in a modest office building on the outskirts of this village west of Oxford that recently became the headquarters of Oxford Instruments Group P.L.C.

Oxford is the world leader in the commercial application of what are now called conventional superconductors, metals that lose their resistance to electricity when cooled in liquid helium baths to less than 10 degrees Kelvin (about minus 263 degrees centigrade).

Over the last 25 years, the company has used a variety of products. It is best known for supermagnets that go into instruments made by other companies to analyze everything from plastics to tumors. The instruments measure the energy emitted by the protons in atoms after they have been subjected to magnetic fields, taking advantage of the fact that different types of atoms emit different levels of energy.

Peter M. Williams, Oxford's 42-year-old chief executive, acknowledges that the new superconductors, which are brittle ceramics, may one day transform the strategic outlook for superconductivity-based businesses. However, the company, which earned \$20 million on sales of \$160 million in the year ended March 31, is leaving basic research to others and concentrating on near-term commercial prospects using the older superconductors.

Analysis says that Oxford's most promising opportunity stems from a contract with International Business Machines Corp. to build a new superconducting device for semiconductor fabrication.

"It's long-term, but it could be a multibillion-dollar market in the 1990s," said Nigel Burton, an analyst who follows Oxford for Robert Fleming Securities Ltd. in London.

The product is a synchrotron, a machine that accelerates a beam of electrons in a magnetic field to the point where it throws off energy in the form of X-rays. Because X-rays have shorter wavelengths than other forms of light, IBM and other semiconductor makers believe that they can be used to etch finer lines in microchips — and pack See OXFORD, Page 15

U.S. Sets Sale Of Loans to Private Investors

NEW YORK — An experimental U.S. government plan to sell existing loans made by its agencies to private investors will reach fruition this week, Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., the investment bank, said Monday.

Shearson said it will arrange a novel offering on the New York capital market of \$1.75 billion of securities backed by loans from the Farmers Home Administration, a federal agency for rural development.

"This offering is significant because it is the first sale of federal government loans," a Shearson official said. "This is a pilot program. The loans will be sold as taxable obligations to investors," he added. "There will be no federal guarantees or recourse to the government."

The administration's plan surfaced early last year during budget discussions involving the portfolio of government loans, which then totaled \$245 billion. Initial annual sales of \$2 to \$3 billion were suggested, with the amount later growing to help reduce the government's budget deficit and meet President Ronald Reagan's goal of reducing the size of the federal government.

The bonds will be issued by a private, special-purpose entity called the Community Program Loan Trust, which has purchased the loans to use as collateral. Shearson officials said.

"More than 50 percent of the loans were for water projects for municipalities," an officer of the firm said, noting that the bonds will be significantly different from many other types of asset-backed bonds. Many other offerings, he said, have a highly uncertain final maturity, because of the risk that the original borrowers will repay the loans early.

"The community program loans will not, as a rule, have such risk," he said.

Shearson said a number of institutional investors told the securities firm that they would be willing to buy the collateralized bonds.

The offering will be split into five portions, with estimated average maturities ranging from about 3.4 years to more than 30 years.

Shearson said that the bonds would be priced at a discount below their face value of 100 percent, so that investors will get a capital gain at redemption to make up for the below-market rate of interest determined by the original loans.

Oil Plunges On OPEC Output Fears

NICOSIA — Oil prices plunged Monday as the Middle East Economic Survey reported that OPEC's output for August is expected to reach 19.7 million barrels a day, about 3 million above its official ceiling.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil for immediate delivery, dropped 30 cents to \$18.15 during the session. It was the lowest close since April 29.

Benchmark crude prices have fallen by \$2 to \$3 a barrel in the past three weeks following reports of overproduction by OPEC members.

Earlier in London, oil from Britain's North Sea Brent field fell 45 cents to \$17.50 a barrel for October loading, its lowest level since April.

On June 27, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to limit production to 16.6 million barrels a day for the second half of this year to defend its \$18-a-barrel benchmark price. Iraq refused to sign the accord.

MEES, an authoritative oil journal, said the bulk of OPEC's overproduction is coming from Gulf members, including Iraq and Iran, which have been at war since 1980. But a number of other OPEC members, such as Nigeria and Libya, also must share the blame, the journal said.

Several OPEC states, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, have filed protests with OPEC's president, Rikman Lukman, who is also Nigeria's oil minister, the journal said.

According to another magazine, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, Saudi Arabia, the principal guarantor of OPEC's agreement, is losing patience with fellow exporters' high output levels and appears to be exceeding its own official quota.

It is believed to have been pumping 4.5 million to 4.6 million barrels a day since mid-August, while its quota is 4.35 million, the journal said Monday.

The Dollar's Tumble: A Restrained Response

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dollar has taken another clobbering in the foreign exchange markets following the government report a week ago of unexpected deterioration in the U.S. foreign trade accounts.

But no one is running off to any crisis meetings — at least not yet. The authorities are more relaxed now for two reasons: A somewhat better global economic climate than six months ago when they rushed off to a meeting at the Louvre in Paris to try to stop the dollar's fall, and a growing realization that the widening trade deficit is masking some real improvement in American exports, higher interest rates and a general recession.

West Germany and Japan were concerned that the rise of the mark and the yen would weaken their export-oriented economies that they, too, would sink into recession. But now the threat of economic reversals has receded and both Bonn and Tokyo expect somewhat stronger economic growth.

In the United States, economic activity remains moderately buoyant, while inflation seems a lesser menace. Consumer prices were rising at 4.4 percent annually from May to July, compared with 5.5 percent from February to April. Corporate profits are up, and the budget deficit at least for this fiscal year is expected to decline dramatically.

"It's a combination of factors that is causing the more laid-back mood," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics. "The main concern now is whether renewed expectation of the dollar's decline will cause foreigners to stop investing in the dollar, which would push interest rates up. It's too soon to say."

Although many experts believe the dollar has not fallen enough to generate anything like equilibrium in the nation's foreign accounts, in studying the trade figures many also say they are impressed by the export performance.

In the first half of the year the United States exported nearly \$12 billion more than in the same period of 1986, a record of growth unmatched in recent years, thanks to the dollar depreciation already in effect, which lowers export prices.

But the nascent export "boom," as William Lilly III, president of the American Business Conference, calls it, has not been accompanied See DOLLAR, Page 15

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Australian \$	1.2828	+0.0020
British £	1.6250	+0.0050
Canadian Cdn	1.2310	+0.0010
Deutsche M	1.4870	+0.0020
French F	6.5455	+0.0010
Italian L	1.3600	+0.0010
Japanese ¥	163.50	+0.0010
Swiss S	1.4820	+0.0010
West German M	1.4870	+0.0020
Yen	163.50	+0.0010

Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine P	2,000.00	
Austrian S	13.76	
Belgian B	36.36	
British £	1.6250	
Canadian Cdn	1.2310	
Deutsche M	1.4870	
French F	6.5455	
Italian L	1.3600	
Japanese ¥	163.50	
Swiss S	1.4820	
West German M	1.4870	
Yen	163.50	

Currency	Rate	Change
30-day	1.2310	
60-day	1.2310	
90-day	1.2310	
1-year	1.2310	

Currency	Rate	Change
1-month	7.00%	
3-month	7.00%	
6-month	7.00%	
1-year	7.00%	

Currency	Rate	Change
1-month	7.00%	
3-month	7.00%	
6-month	7.00%	
1-year	7.00%	

Currency	Rate	Change
1-month	7.00%	
3-month	7.00%	
6-month	7.00%	
1-year	7.00%	

Study Expects U.S. to Lag in Soviet Joint Ventures

WASHINGTON — West European nations may be quicker than the United States to respond to a Soviet bid for Western companies to enter joint ventures in the Soviet Union, according to a study released Monday.

The Soviet Union has passed legislation allowing Western companies to own up to 49 percent of joint ventures based in the Soviet Union, but negotiations with U.S. companies have failed to yield any firm agreements.

The legal changes are part of plans by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to make the Soviet economy more efficient.

The study, by the Atlantic Council, a Washington-based group consisting of business executives, scholars and former government officials concerned with relations among the Western democracies, said:

"Both the Japanese and the West Europeans, whose countries have always been readier than the United States to trade with the Soviets, do believe that Mr. Gorbachev can make some improvements to his economy."

It said that these improvements "must eventually impact at least marginally on Soviet domestic politics and ideology to the general benefit of the Western world, while at the same time offering their companies chances for modest earnings."

European involvement includes agreements signed in March by Banque de l'Union Européenne and Crédit Lyonnais, two French state-owned banks, with two Soviet banks. The French banks will eventually participate in financing joint ventures.

U.S. companies such as Monsanto Co., a chemical company, Occidental Petroleum Corp. and SSAC Inc., formerly Singer Sewing Machine Co., have signed letters of intent to enter joint ventures, but details have still to be negotiated.

The prospect of American companies entering into joint ventures appears to have increased with the nomination of C. William Verity Jr. as commerce secretary.

Mr. Verity, formerly the chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, drew criticism from conservatives in 1984 when he said that the United States was losing millions of dollars in potential sales because of sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Japanese Deny Dumping of Trucks in U.S.

TOKYO — Japanese compact truck makers are not dumping their products in the U.S., spokesmen for the companies said Monday.

The U.S. Commerce Department said Friday that the government and the big three U.S. car companies were considering filing dumping complaints.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it had raised prices an average 18.2 percent since introducing its 1986 model.

Nissan Motor Co. said it was difficult to say how much its prices had increased because of remodeling.

Mitsubishi Motors and Isuzu Motors also denied dumping charges.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Weeks High Low Close

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Weeks High	52 Weeks Low	Close	Chg.
125	115	IBM	3.75	3.0	12.5	125	115	120	+
115	105	AT&T	2.00	1.8	15.0	115	105	110	+
105	95	GE	1.50	1.5	14.0	105	95	100	+
95	85	Westinghouse	1.20	1.4	13.0	95	85	90	+
85	75	General Electric	1.00	1.3	12.0	85	75	80	+
75	65	Rockwell International	0.80	1.2	11.0	75	65	70	+
65	55	Boeing	0.60	1.1	10.0	65	55	60	+
55	45	Lockheed	0.40	1.0	9.0	55	45	50	+
45	35	Northrop	0.30	0.9	8.0	45	35	40	+
35	25	Raytheon	0.20	0.8	7.0	35	25	30	+
25	15	Grumman	0.10	0.7	6.0	25	15	20	+
15	10	McDonnell Douglas	0.05	0.6	5.0	15	10	15	+
10	5	Boeing	0.02	0.5	4.0	10	5	10	+
5	2	Lockheed	0.01	0.4	3.0	5	2	5	+
2	1	Northrop	0.00	0.3	2.0	2	1	3	+
1	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.2	1.5	1	0	2	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	McDonnell Douglas	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
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0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Raytheon	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Grumman	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
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0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
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0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
0	0	Northrop	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
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0	0	Boeing	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+
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0	0	Lockheed	0.00	0.1	1.0	0	0	1	+

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honda's Profit Slipped 25.5% in First 4 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Honda Motor Co., citing the impact of the strong yen, said Monday that its consolidated net income fell 25.5 percent, to 28.4 billion yen (\$193 million), in the four months ended June 30.

Hanson Has Morgan Stake

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC said Monday that Hanson Trust PLC, the industrial conglomerate, had acquired a 3.3 percent stake in the merchant bank.

Boeing Delays 7J7, Citing Scant Customer Interest

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Monday that it plans to delay development of its 7J7 jetliner because of a low level of interest by potential customers.

MANILA: Shares Plunge, Leaving Many Relieved

(Continued from first finance page) The hot air of speculation is now seeping out of the market. Despite continued worries over the political situation, analysts are anticipating a slower-moving market in coming months, but a healthier one.

Table with 2 columns: FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND, and various fund names with their respective values.

Bell Resources Profit Up 63% in Half

PERTH, Australia — Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Resources Ltd. said Monday that net profit jumped 63 percent to 160 million Australian dollars (\$114 million) in the first half ended June 30, from 98.1 million a year earlier.

Japan's Thirst for Mineral Water Turns Imports Into a Flood

TOKYO — Japan's thirst for foreign mineral water has turned a trickle of imports into a torrent in little more than a year. Increased consumerism, rising awareness about health and the poor quality of urban tap water are behind the flood.

but other industry sources disagreed, saying his forecasts were too conservative. A spokesman for Marubeni Corp.'s Marubeni Food Corp. estimated that imports in 1987 would top 3 million liters.

SmithKline Buys Lens Firm In U.S. for \$115 Million

PHILADELPHIA — Smith-Kline Beckman Corp. said Monday that it has agreed to buy International Hydron Corp. for at least \$115 million in a deal that moves the U.S. pharmaceutical giant into contact lens manufacturing.

Schneider to Buy 50% Stake in Dual

TURKHEIM, West Germany — Schneider Rundfunkwerke AG, the West German maker of computer and audio equipment, said Monday that it will buy 50 percent of Dual GmbH, the stereo maker, by Jan. 1, and has an option to buy the other half.

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EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg. DM 200,000,000 6 1/2% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1987/1995. Offering Price: 99 3/4%, Interest: 6 1/2% p.a., payable annually on August 25, Maturity: August 25, 1995, Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München.

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd. U.S. \$100,000,000 1 3/4 per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 2002 Issue Price 100 per cent. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

CURRENCY MARKETS

دولار من ليدون

Dollar Closes Mixed as Intervention Fears Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed on Monday as concern over central bank intervention increased.

In New York, the dollar slipped to 141.90 yen, down from Friday's close of 142.15, but rose to 1.8175 Deutsche marks, against 1.8150 on Friday, and to 6.0780 French francs from 6.0718.

The US currency was stronger against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6320, down from \$1.6325, but fell to 1.4975 Swiss francs from 1.5025.

Overnight in Tokyo, the dollar plunged to 141.70 yen from the previous close of 143.75.

Dealers in Tokyo said that the Bank of Japan had intervened to stem the dollar's decline. Estimates of the bank's purchases ranged from \$200 million to \$300 million.

A senior Finance Ministry official told the Kyoto news service

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

that Japanese monetary officials had been talking with US officials over a week on the possibility of coordinated intervention if the dollar's slide continued.

There is a feeling in the market that the dollar will stabilize at these levels," said Earl Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago. "I'm not sure the market is ready to test 140" against the yen.

As for the reported talks between Japanese and US officials, Mr. Johnson said there may be an effort to "stabilize the dollar through rhetoric."

Mr. Johnson said the \$15.7 billion US merchandise trade deficit in June and the 2.3 percent growth rate in the second quarter "certainly don't argue for a stronger dollar. But we might hold at these levels until we see the next trade figure."

And if the July trade report, to be released in September, shows a deficit in the vicinity of \$16 billion, Mr. Johnson said, the dollar "would come under serious selling pressure."

Earlier in London, the dollar finished lower against most major currencies.

The dollar closed at \$1.6167 DM, unchanged from Friday.

However, it was lower against the yen, closing at 142.35, against 142.75 on Friday. It also closed at 6.0775 French francs, down from 6.0800 on Friday, and at 1.4965 Swiss francs, down from 1.5040.

The dollar was also lower against the British pound, which closed at

\$1.6305, against \$1.6300 on Friday. The dollar had edged down to lows of 141.80 yen and 1.8125 DM during the afternoon in Europe as the market tested central banks' determination to support the dollar.

There was no sign of intervention in Europe but the market lacked the momentum to push the dollar further down, dealers said.

The dollar has shed about 5 percent of its value against the yen and 4 percent against the mark since Aug. 14, when the United States announced the June trade figures.

The US currency is close to levels seen this spring when central banks spent billions to stabilize its value, in line with the so-called Louvre Accord of Feb. 22.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8238 DM, down from 1.8283 on Friday, and in Paris at 6.0945 French francs, down from 6.1145. (UPI, Reuters)

Yields Increase At U.S. Auction Of Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON — The US Treasury said Monday that its auction of three-month bills produced an average yield of 6.12 percent, above last week's average of 5.97 percent.

The average on the six-month bills rose to 6.16 percent from 6.12 percent last week.

The three-month yield was the highest since 6.14 percent on July 30. The yield for the six-month bills was the highest since 6.18 percent on July 31.

The Treasury received \$26.2 billion in bids for the three-month bills, of which it accepted \$6.6 billion. It accepted the same amount of six-month bills from \$25.8 billion in bids.

OXFORD: Superconductors a Magnet for Markets

(Continued from first finance page) more circuits into them — than is possible with today's lithographic processes.

IBM has turned to Oxford because extremely sophisticated "supermagnets" are needed to bend the beam and hold it into an oval circuit small enough to fit into a reasonably sized semiconductor production facility.

"This is substantially bigger than any project we have ever done," said John Pilcher, managing director of the Oxford subsidiary, Oxford Instruments Ltd., that is overseeing the three-year effort.

Oxford is being aided by a \$1.5 million interest-free loan from the British government, which is eager to give the company a leg up in its race with German and Japanese groups that are also developing compact synchrotrons.

Government scientists at the Daresbury Laboratory in Warrington, England, provided crucial advice on the shape and gradations of the magnetic field the synchrotron would need.

"Accelerator physicists are rare animals that mainly live in government labs," said Martin Wilson, the project manager. "We can make it, but we needed help from people who could tell us what to make."

Fortunately for Oxford, the synchrotron project has blossomed just as growth in the company's traditional image-analysis business faltered.

Reflecting investor disappointment with Oxford's profit for the past financial year, Oxford's share price has fallen from 413 pence six months ago to 325 pence on Monday.

Magnet-based image analysis is known as nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, in analytical chemistry, or MRI, in medical diagnosis.

Oxford's MRI unit sales were the main growth engine in the early 1980s. But major customers such as General Electric Co. of Britain and



Martin Wilson, left, and John Pilcher, of Oxford Instruments.

Siemens AG of West Germany are making more of their own magnets for the analytical and medical diagnostic equipment. And many of the limited number of laboratories and hospitals that can afford the devices now have them.

The main problem, Mr. Williams said, is that the instrument manufacturers who are Oxford's customers are eager to recoup their heavy investment in MRI and NMR systems and are reluctant to cut profit margins in order to reduce prices to a level that might attract a broader range of hospitals and laboratories.

MR systems cost from \$1.5 million to several times that, with margins accounting for 15 percent to 40 percent of the cost.

"The market needs someone to cut the MRI system price below the \$1 million level," Mr. Williams said. The company's strategy to stimulate sales as it awaits a price break is to broaden its product line by developing magnets that are more powerful, more compact or better shielded so they can be used in less controlled environments.

In addition, the company is developing businesses to shield it from the downturn in its medical devices. It markets patient monitoring equipment, including port-

able devices that monitor heart, brain and stomach activity and devices used in sleep study. In September, it acquired Plasma Technology Ltd., which makes equipment that uses electrical and magnetic fields to control gases from which materials are deposited onto semiconductor wafers.

"A good market for us at the moment is a \$100 million market," Mr. Williams said. "A \$10 billion market attracts too many big guys."

Some analysts, including Jack M. Frost, the blunt-speaking American whom Oxford hired to build its patient-monitoring business, see such views as unduly conservative.

"Our company is still in many ways a hometown company that's reluctant to be in the big leagues," Mr. Frost said.

However, Mr. Williams, whom Mr. Frost described as "a harder driver than his predecessor," does not plan to let anyone take Oxford's place on top of the superconductivity heap without a fight.

"We hope to grow to the point where we can go up against anybody in a major market by the time the synchrotron is commercialized," Mr. Williams said.

DOLLAR: A Restrained Response Arab, U.S. Banks Try Swapping Debt

(Continued from first finance page) by any significant reduction in imports.

The reason is that Japanese, German and other foreign exporters, who have made heavy commitments to penetrate the United States, are tenaciously holding on to market share, even as the currency changes dictate they should be raising prices to avoid selling at a loss.

Although import prices have risen 14.5 percent since June 1986, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Barry N. Bosworth, a senior economist in the Carter administration and now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, said that, at current exchange rates, the prices still have at least another 20 percent to go.

In a number of industries where competition with Japan is especially

stiff, battles are still being fought over discounts. For example, in earth-moving equipment, where Caterpillar Inc. is head to head with Komatsu Ltd. of Japan, transaction prices show only that Komatsu is discounting less than it used to, according to Gilbert Noide, Caterpillar's public information manager in Peoria, Illinois.

Japan, desperately seeking ways to soften the impact of the rising yen on its economy, was the principal instigator. The United States went along only after getting further commitments from Japan and West Germany to spur economic growth to help ease the American trade deficit.

But Japan appears to be taking the latest fall in the dollar in its stride, a further illustration of the change in perceptions over six months.

BAHRAIN — U.S. banks, anxious to reduce their exposure in the tense Gulf region, are trying to sell troublesome Saudi Arabian corporate loans to Arab banks in return for Latin American and other Third World debt.

Bankers in the region said this swap market is still in its infancy, with only about 10 banks participating, and a volume so far of \$20 million to \$30 million, with individual transactions rarely over \$5 million.

One banker said, "It is a matter of you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. U.S. banks want to reduce Saudi exposure and many Arab banks feel uncomfortable with Latin American debt."

The Saudi government itself has avoided incurring sovereign debt, preferring to pay for arms and development projects with cash or oil barter.

Bankers said the logic of a Saudi/Latin American asset swap is impeccable. U.S. banks jumped into Saudi Arabian corporate lending during the 1970s oil boom. But lower oil prices in the 1980s produced a Gulf recession and severe

repayment problems on the Saudi loans, now totaling \$937 million.

With tension in the Gulf increasing over the past few months, some U.S. banks have also seen the swaps as a way to slim down their Gulf operations.

Although the discount pricing of Saudi corporate loans varies widely, some swaps have ranked them slightly below Ecuador's sovereign debt, which trades at around 45 to 47 cents to the dollar.

For their part, Arab banks, with an exposure to Latin America estimated at \$4 billion, often find it difficult to follow the region's complex debt reschedulings, with negotiations usually held in New York.

The two largest Bahrain-based banks, Arab Bank Corp. BSC and Gulf International Bank BSC, have worldwide networks capable of monitoring Latin America, but small institutions are less flexible.

"An Arab bank with \$1 million lent to, say, Peru, might be very happy to offload that exposure and take on a little more of a Saudi Arabian company closer to home," one banker said.

Large financial table with multiple columns for stock prices, including OTC prices, various stock indices, and company-specific data. Includes sections for Monday's OTC Prices, NASDAQ prices, and various stock market listings.

Monday's AMEX Closing. Includes text: "To help include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere."

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SPORTS

Shaky Reds Swept by Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds have been swept at home by St. Louis for the first time in 14 years. That may or may not be a sign that the Cardinals may finally have righted themselves for the stretch run — but it certainly is a warning sign for the Reds.

Cincinnati was last swept at home by the Cardinals in June 1973. Sunday's 12-6 victory (eliminating a three-game sweep on the heels of a five-game losing streak) enabled St. Louis to maintain a 4 1/2 game lead over New York in the National League East. The third-place Reds trail San Francisco by two games in the Western Division.

The Cardinals, who were shut out twice in one week after scoring in their first 111 games, got back in a groove with 17 hits off Cincinnati pitching, which also surrendered seven walks.

Pete Rose, the losing manager, kept the clubhouse door closed for 21 minutes after the game. "I don't think it takes much imagination to know what I said," Rose remarked. "I just tried to tell them what's in front of them, how many games are left and what they have to do. It's getting late. I saw what I thought was a lot of guys going through the motions. I don't like to see guys going through the motions."

Terry Pendleton's two-run single capped a three-run St. Louis first inning and Tommy Herr's two-run double highlighted a five-run fifth. The Cardinals sent nine men to the plate in both innings against Bill Gullickson (10-11), who has lost five straight decisions.

"I hope it's going to be like that the rest of the year," said the Cardinals' Vince Coleman, who singled on the game's first pitch, stole his 82d base on the second and scored when Ozzie Smith slapped the third into left for a single.

"Our game," said Cardinal cleanup hitter Jack Clark, "is to put pressure on both offensively and defensively. It's O.K. when everybody's doing well at the same time. But when they're not, we have a difficult time winning games. We don't have guys capable of hitting two-run and three-run home runs."

That has been the St. Louis story in recent seasons. The Cards win when they hit, because they always pitch decently and play strong defense. "The 10 days before Saturday were the pennant. It wasn't so in the first half of 1986, when they looked like a 100-loss team, but it was in the second half (when they began to hit and finished near .500) and again in the first half of 1987.

"We hadn't hit since the All-Star Game," said Manager Whitey Herzog, whose team is 17-20 since the break. "The six days before Saturday's game we were really in a slump." But that night a 14-hit onslaught rallied the Cardinals from a 7-1 deficit, and the attack was even more pronounced on Sunday.

"And now we're going home," said Coleman. "It's a mighty poor dog that can't fight at home."

Angels 5, Blue Jays 2: In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner and Bill Buckner hit home runs to help end pitcher Dave Stieb's personal seven-game winning streak.

California starter Kirk McCaskill (4-5) scattered seven hits over 6 1/2 innings to win for only the second time in seven decisions since coming back from elbow surgery. Rookie reliever DeWayne Earns pitched 2 1/2 innings to earn his 14th save of the year.

Toronto drew to within 3-2 in the sixth as George Bell singled and scored on a two-out double by Rance Mulliniks. But in the bottom of the inning Buckner homered off Stieb.

Yankees 4, Athletics 0: In Oakland, California, Rick Rhoden and Tim Stoddard combined to check the A's on two hits and Claudell Washington drove in three runs as New York broke a three-game losing streak.

Rhoden (15-8) left the game after five innings with stiffness in his right shoulder. He did not allow a hit until Canany Lansford singled with one out in the fifth. Striking out six, Stoddard pitched the final four innings for his sixth save of the year.

Rick Cerone led off the Yankee third with a single, and Dave Stewart (17-9) hit Bobby Meacham with a pitch; Washington followed with a two-run double.

Orioles 5, Mariners 5: In Seattle, Ken Dixon pitched three-hit ball for six innings and Larry Sheets and Mike Hart homered as Baltimore ended a three-game Mariner winning surge.

Dixon (7-8) was sent to the bullpen earlier in the year and spent a month in the minor leagues. But the right-hander is 4-1 since being recalled on July 20.

Mike Griffin pitched 2 1/2 innings in relief and Tom Niedenfur came on and yielded three hits as the Mariners scored four ninth-inning runs before Gary Matthews struck out to end the game.

White Sox & Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Floyd Bannister scattered seven hits en route to his seventh complete game of the season and was supported by a 13-hit attack. Bannister (9-10) allowed only three hits after the third inning.

MIAMI GOLF — D.A. Weibring, the first man off the tee, shot rounds of 69 and 68, then watched and waited as PGA champion Larry Nelson's challenge fell short, enabling Weibring to win the weather-shortened Western Open golf tournament Sunday.

Weibring had to survive a two-day wait to get started, two rounds of competition Sunday and a two-hour wait before winning the second title of his PGA career.

He was in the clubhouse with a 54-hole total of 9-under-par 207 two hours before Nelson came to his 36th hole of the day with a chance to tie.

But Nelson, who ended a 3-year victory drought with his PGA triumph two weeks ago, missed a birdie putt that would have forced a playoff in one of the most unusual tournaments in recent years.

The double-round windup was necessitated by storms that washed out two days of play, forced organizers to cut the tournament from 72 to 54 holes and delayed the start of play from Thursday until Saturday.

Nelson (67, 69 on Sunday) and Greg Norman (70, 69) tied for second at 208, 8-under on a layout comprising nine holes at Oak Brook Golf Club and nine more at the adjacent Butler National Golf Club.

"I don't care if it was a 54-hole tournament," said Weibring.

"I don't care if it was played on two different courses on two different golf courses. I don't care if I had to wait two hours.

"This," said the Illinois native, "was worth it. This is something very special."

Weibring won as he stood on the practice tee getting ready for a playoff, listening over the radio of a nearby tournament official and not watching as Nelson looked at his birdie putt on the 72 hole.

"First, they said it was a 15-footer (4.57 meters)," Weibring said. "Then they said it was a 12-footer."

"I was afraid it was going to get down to four feet."

"It was nerve-wracking."

Weibring, 34, collected \$144,000 for his first victory since 1979.

The biggest paycheck of his 11-year tour career pushed his earnings to \$329,391 for the season.

Echoing Theme: Cuba vs. U.S.

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — There were times during the previous 16 days when it seemed as if the Pan American Games would never reach this point, what with political protests, fights, a visa denial and positive drug-test results (not to mention transportation breakdowns, overcrowding at the athletic village, disputes over the drug-testing procedure, and oh, yes — competition in 34 sports, a Pan Am record).

But the closing ceremonies finally arrived Sunday night, with more than 40,000 in the Hoosier Dome to watch the flag of the United States lowered and the flag of Cuba raised to honor the next Pan American Games, slated for Havana in 1991.

It was a fitting ending, for if these games had one theme, it was the presence of nearly 600 Cubans and their political and athletic impact on the games.

Not since Fidel Castro became the country's leader in 1959 had so many Cubans traveled to the United States at once, and their participation here served as both a lightning rod for anti-Castro groups and a counterpoint of competition with the United States.

Never mind that the United States ran away with the medal count (see *Sovereign*), with Cuba and Canada a distant second and third. All that was expected. More unusual was the electric atmosphere generated by the Cuban athletes, especially in their games and matches with the United States.

Whether it was boxing, baseball or basketball, a U.S.-Cuba match always seemed supercharged, and in those instances when demonstrators added excitement of a different sort, the event became that much more memorable.

By the end, Cubans like runner Ana Quiros and Josephina Capote, perhaps the best female volleyball player in the world, were sharing media attention with the anti-Castro protest groups. Cuba Independentista y Democrata and the Cuban-American National Foundation.

Nor will those involved with the games soon forget the flap over the shooter from Chile, whom the State Department would not let into the country because of his background as a member of the Chilean intelligence service.

Or the Chilean equestrian who was let in, only to become the subject of a court action in which two women accused him of 72 murders in 1973.

Or the fight between four Cuban boxers and several members of Cuba Independentista y Democrata that left one person from the anti-Castro group hospitalized.

Or the boycott threatened by the Cubans when they learned that the band that would play at the closing ceremonies, Miami Sound Machine, included a woman whose father was once a bodyguard for Fulgencio Batista, the ruler Castro overthrew.

Or the never-explained discrepancy between the president of the Pan American Sports Organization, who insisted all medical winners were being tested for drugs, and the chief doctor, who said only some were.

Or the arrival Saturday of a senior Cuban government official who had graduated from a U.S. military school in 1953 and eight years later commanded the Cuban troops that defeated invaders from the United States at the Bay of Pigs.

By Sunday, one had to wonder if Indianapolis wasn't feeling just a little worn out.

Ted Boehm, the chairman of the organizing committee, was discussing a rainbow of events the other day. He looked tired but satisfied. Ticket revenues would exceed the projected \$8.7 million. The games would, at worst, break even. And most of the operational breakdowns that marked the early days of competition had been repaired.

By most accounts, he and his staff had done a marvelous job, considering that the games had been awarded to the city barely two and a half years ago.

Had the experience, on balance, been enjoyable? "If you're asking me today if I would do it again tomorrow, I dare say any planner would look at you and say, 'Are you crazy?'" he said. "So tomorrow, no."

"But would or should Indianapolis consider another multi-sport endeavor in the future? Sure. Five years from now, there will be a new generation of leadership ready to go. I'm sure they would say, 'Why not?'"

— MICHAEL JANOFSKY

Gymnasts Get Psyched

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — During the final round of the gymnastics team competition last week, Kristie Phillips fell off the balance beam, a slip that enabled her teammate, Sabrina Mar, to slip past her for individual honors, 77.550 points to Phillips' 77.475.

Later, when Phillips blamed the mistake on a lack of concentration, two men in the back of the room knew exactly what she meant.

Keith Henschen and Rich Gordin are sports psychologists who work with elite U.S. gymnasts as they wind their way through major competitions such as the Pan American Games. Their job is to chart the psychological maps of each performer and teach them skills that enhance their programs and thus increase their scores.

"I consider myself a stretcher, not a shrink," said Gordin, who works at Utah State in Logan. "We try to stretch human potential, rather than shrink problems."

In recent years many sports teams and organizations, professional and amateur, have added psychologists to their staffs. In women's gymnastics, the need grew out of the enormous pressures on athletes so young performing in high-stress situations around the world. The six U.S. girls that won the team gold medal Thursday night are 15, 16, 16, 17, 16 and 20 years of age.

Mar, 17, said she could not have performed so well had she not worked with the team psychologists. Their exercises, she said, have brought her self-confidence, relaxation and improvement.

"I used to tense up and doubt myself," she said. "If I made a bad move, I used to let it affect me later in the competition. As a result, I'd get really nervous and hold back and be cautious, instead of going all-out. Now, I've learned that I shouldn't dwell in the past. I concentrate on the present."

The doctors taught her how to use "imagery," a technique in which she imagines the perfect routine or move before performing it. Almost all of the girls use the technique to some degree.

But problems arise when the flow of concentration on one move is interrupted or quickened.

In either case, the temporary loss of concentration can produce a mistake — what happened when Phillips fell off the beam. Henschen, from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, said a gymnast "might have as many as 16 'concentration modes' within an 80-second routine. A high score usually indicates the athlete has been able to move her focus of concentration smoothly from one maneuver to the next.

"Most of them think narrow in focus," Henschen said. "But then they have to quickly broaden out to the next move. It has to be automatic."

To understand the psychological makeup of each girl, the doctors give them a battery of tests that help determine their self-images, their abilities to concentrate and how well they handle pressure and stress.

Then they tailor individual programs for each athlete.

"We take what they do well and build on their strengths," Gordin said. "They don't get to this level without having some psychological skills. But we try to maximize them as a person, not just a gymnast."

From all appearances, their work has contributed significantly. The United States easily won the team competition (385.950 points, to Cuba's silver medal 376.375); the United States took the top five places — Mar, Phillips, Kelly Garrison-Steves, Melissa Marlowe and Hope Spivey. And in Sunday's individual competition Phillips, Garrison-Steves and Marlowe won three of the four gold medals at stake.

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Kelly Garrison-Steves, holding the U.S. flag at the closing ceremonies Sunday.

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"I used to tense up and doubt myself," she said. "If I made a bad move, I used to let it affect me later in the competition. As a result, I'd get really nervous and hold back and be cautious, instead of going all-out. Now, I've learned that I shouldn't dwell in the past. I concentrate on the present."

The doctors taught her how to use "imagery," a technique in which she imagines the perfect routine or move before performing it. Almost all of the girls use the technique to some degree.

But problems arise when the flow of concentration on one move is interrupted or quickened.

In either case, the temporary loss of concentration can produce a mistake — what happened when Phillips fell off the beam. Henschen, from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, said a gymnast "might have as many as 16 'concentration modes' within an 80-second routine. A high score usually indicates the athlete has been able to move her focus of concentration smoothly from one maneuver to the next.

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To understand the psychological makeup of each girl, the doctors give them a battery of tests that help determine their self-images, their abilities to concentrate and how well they handle pressure and stress.

Then they tailor individual programs for each athlete.

"We take what they do well and build on their strengths," Gordin said. "They don't get to this level without having some psychological skills. But we try to maximize them as a person, not just a gymnast."

From all appearances, their work has contributed significantly. The United States easily won the team competition (385.950 points, to Cuba's silver medal 376.375); the United States took the top five places — Mar, Phillips, Kelly Garrison-Steves, Melissa Marlowe and Hope Spivey. And in Sunday's individual competition Phillips, Garrison-Steves and Marlowe won three of the four gold medals at stake.

— MICHAEL JANOFSKY

INDIANAPOLIS — During the final round of the gymnastics team competition last week, Kristie Phillips fell off the balance beam, a slip that enabled her teammate, Sabrina Mar, to slip past her for individual honors, 77.550 points to Phillips' 77.475.

Later, when Phillips blamed the mistake on a lack of concentration, two men in the back of the room knew exactly what she meant.

Keith Henschen and Rich Gordin are sports psychologists who work with elite U.S. gymnasts as they wind their way through major competitions such as the Pan American Games. Their job is to chart the psychological maps of each performer and teach them skills that enhance their programs and thus increase their scores.

"I consider myself a stretcher, not a shrink," said Gordin, who works at Utah State in Logan. "We try to stretch human potential, rather than shrink problems."

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ART BUCHWALD

Builder in Paradise

WASHINGTON — No man is an island. But this doesn't keep men from wanting to develop one. Perregine is a builder who came up to my island to get away from the hustle and the bustle of Washington.



Buchwald

"Is this all there is?" Perregine asked, looking critically at a harbor filled with sailboats. "I was embarrassed that there was so little to show. 'No,' I said, 'there is a lot more inland, including lagoons, ponds, acres of forests, dunes and babbling brooks.'"

"That's more like it. There is nothing that sells me that rooms as well as a babbling brook."

"You're not thinking of building a motel on the island?" I asked in horror.

"No, I'm not, because I'm on vacation, though if someone were to give me an option on this farmland over here I would drop my vacation plans to conclude the deal."

"I know the farmer. The land isn't for sale."

"All land is for sale if you offer the right price. Of course if the terms are too high I will have to buy Glydebourne to use Surtides Next Season

the air rights and go up 20 stories. But it would be worth it to get a view of the harbor and the ocean at the same time."

"Come on, Perregine, let's go to the beach."

"I'm glad you mentioned the beach. Why don't we open a beach club and sell memberships for \$25,000?"

"We don't need a beach club. We want the island to remain the way it has been since Indians first came here to get away from burn-out and the rush hour."

"Then we'll build an apartment complex, with a six-lane highway so people will be encouraged to come here and spend their money."

"Perregine, you came to the island to get away from it all. Why do you want to wreck the place?"

"When I see a piece of empty land I have to build on it, or I get a headache. You people don't know how to live. You can't be part of the human race without fast-food stores, stadiums for rock concerts and cellars for discos. Once they are built all good things will follow."

"We don't want to do anything here but fish."

"If you care to fish I'll build a marina with glass-bottomed boats. You'll make a mint on them."

"I was furious. 'People who live on the island don't want to make money. We came here to get away from that.'"

"Perregine, I didn't invite you to this island so you could destroy it."

"You say that now, but you will bless me when your land values triple and each person on the island owns a piece of the only dog race track between the Cape and Nantucket."

The Return of the British Native

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Last January, viewers of BBC's "Forty Minutes" saw a documentary by Molly Dineen called "Home From the Hill." It was about the return to England, after nearly 50 years in the colonies and ex-colonies, of Lieutenant Colonel Hilary Hook, late of the 7th Hussars. They saw Colonel Hook, who had just been evicted with five days notice from the

house in Kenya that he had lived in for 20 years, supervise the packing of his polo kit and the dismantling of his rhino weather-vane, shoot his glass chandelier to bits, and write a reference for his Kenyan butler, whom he describes as a hardworking, honest, loyal and humorous little man. "He is, incidentally, a testator which is, of course, an untrustworthy habit amongst one's friends but not amongst one's African butler friends," he concludes, adding, "To quote Mr. Kipling, he was my servant and a better man."

They saw Hook return to England, which he had left in 1937, move into cramped modern digs in Wiltshire ("I don't know where to put anything, buggar it"), inspect the electric heating ("This is totally beyond me. I've dealt with natives bringing in firewood all my life"), buy thermal underwear, cast elegantly for trout, stock up on vodka and Scotch, and listen with total inattention to a nice lady at a polo match who is trying to teach him how to cook. "What I really want," he lies coarsely, "is to learn to make cottage pie."

The mailbags were full the day after the program went out, BBC producer Edward Mizroff says: "I found it extraordinary that some of the toughest women in Fleet Street rang up with letters in their eyes saying could they go round and cook a meal for him." They couldn't since Hook takes his nourishment in a glass, ending with a bedtime Ovaltine and Scotch, and they settled instead for a chin-wag and a drink. In no time, Hook was a media star, the year's most unlikely and most charming cult figure. The Observer said:

"He turned up on TV chat shows wearing a suit made prewar by his regimental tailor ('I don't suppose I've paid for it yet'). He lectured on a cruise ship ('There were lonely hearts clubs and you could learn tap dancing. I don't want to learn tap dancing. Sheer bloody hell'). And although his only previous excursion into print had been an entry to Time magazine in the 1970s which began, 'What an abominable bit is Auberon Waugh,' his memoirs, 'Home From the Hill,' published last month by the Sportsman's Press in London, are on the best-seller lists of The Times and Sunday Times and into a second printing. CBS

came to film him for "Sixty Minutes" and on Aug. 25 the documentary that started it all will be replayed on BBC 1.

"It's all a bit of a bore," Colonel Hook said over a glass of what killed auntie in his living room. "Too much like hard work."

He seems too good to be true: a regimental Rip van Winkle, Colonel Blimp faced with rock stars and concrete and obdurate can openers ("You do this, darling. I can't"). And of course, as he would be the first to admit, he isn't true. "It's all rather tongue-in-cheek," he says. Irony is the uniform he wears in mufli.

Hook is indeed a relic from colonial days, but in almost 20 years of running luxury photographic safaris in Kenya he came home annually to shoot birds on the estates of what he lightly refers to as his safari victims and so he is entirely unfamiliar with Britain today. He is a member of the Kipling Society (controlled by the explorer Wilfred Thesiger) and he read James Eloy Flecker while with the Royal Corps, but he adores Nabokov and (Evelyn, not Auberon) Waugh. Like many men who have spent weeks on lonely patrols, he likes gossip, leg-pulls and vivid yarns.

"There wasn't a subject he couldn't talk about and what he didn't know he invented," he says admiringly of his eccentric half-brother Raymond, a painter who lived in Kenya and moved elsewhere as was Hilary. Hilary is a mixture of two of his favorites, Rupert Brooke and Basil Seal.

He was born into a large family in Devon in 1917. His father, born two years after the Indian Mutiny (his father was born two years after Waterloo), was a painter who made landscapes in Kenya and aired ten children. His mother was a parson's daughter. "She was totally unshockable. She'd been through all those bloody wars, had her relations killed. She was frightfully humorous and very literary. I was a brilliant one as a Victorian prodigy. My ear caught it somehow." Hilary, the youngest and penultimate, went to Sandhurst and joined the Indian Army at 19.

"I merely joined the military to have access to a bit of fun," he says in the documentary. "I didn't join the military because I was devoted to the rifle and drum. I joined the military so I could play polo, go pigkicking, shooting, fishing, hunting, have a jolly time with a lot of jolly fellows."

It was what he calls an "artful abuse of Her Majesty's time." He joined the smart Royal Decan Horse where two polo ponies were issued free but the waistcoat worn nightly at mess was 40 shillings pounds. When World War II broke out, the regiment wanted to be mechanized, but material kept being diverted elsewhere so the impatient Hook gave up his commission and left India to fight as a private in New Guinea and Burma. Typically, in his



Colonel Hilary Hook

book, he devotes less space to this unpleasantness than to the joys of pigkicking and polo.

After the war he regained officer rank with the 7th Hussars and spent all the money he didn't have. "They were all rich chaps and I rather overdid things, hunting three days a week and shooting two." As an economy measure he joined the Sudan Defence Force in 1949 and later returned to newly independent Sudan as British military attaché in Khartoum.

The Sudan was his high point. "It's the most glibly country in Africa, I suppose, but everyone who served there loved it. The Sudanese are frightfully nice people." He was so fond of the Dinka tribesman that he named his black Labrador Dinka.

Hook's wife (they have since divorced) had been raised in Kenya and, after leaving Khartoum, Hook became hunter in charge at Trepost before organizing what he calls his safari racket with Major Digby Tatham Warner. He rented Kiserian ("peace" in Massai), a handsome sprawling house at the foot of Mount Kenya, from an African farming company for £25 a year and lived there with grace until it was sold to a businessman who demanded immediate possession.

By chance, Hook's younger son, Harry, and his girlfriend, Molly Dineen, both film students, were at Kiserian when Hook got his eviction notice. Molly took the extraordinary footage of Hook leaving for Hill and the film "Home From the Hill" was born.

Harry Hook, 26, has made four short

films with his father, one of which, "Before I Die Forever," was shown this month at the Edinburgh Festival. "Hilary's a good actor, a very good actor," he says, "and just as hard as professionals to work with."

Hook's Kenya was not the wide-screen marvel it has become nor was it any longer the Happy Valley Kenya, "the Regency revived by red-necked settlers," of between the wars. Unlike more tragic colonies, highland Kenya had no mineral wealth to tempt the greedy and was settled by well-born and high-living farmers. "Rhodesia was where the other ranks went and Kenya was where the officers went," Hook says. "Extraordinary setup, isn't it? You lived by the sweat of your brow or on your private income and then you played the ass."

Hook ran his safaris with military skill and an aesthete's eye, especially in the Mara near the Tanzanian border, where he would rent a 60-by-90-mile "block" into which no one else could enter, and in that wilderness would set up a luxurious tented camp with eight servants, Persian rugs and excellent food. "You could spend a fortnight and not see another motor car or another motor car's tracks," he says. "Now it's an absolute crossroads of striped vehicles whizzing about, and airplanes."

It was probably time to go. "Yes," he says, "I'd always planned to lay my bones in England."

He hadn't, however, planned to lay them in an England where he would enter into a foodshop in Yorkshire and see something called Colonel Hook's Safari Chutney for sale. "I can't even boil a bloody egg," he says. When the Sunday Telegraph printed another "Hook" recipe, he was quicker on the draw.

"The recipe said you bash your tomatoes with a hammer or crush them with a spoon. So I wrote the Telegraph and said you've got it absolutely wrong. You always have a little boy in the kitchen called the Kitchen Toto, who cleans up for the cook. The proper way to do it is to squash the tomatoes with his heels."

In Kenya there are over 1,000 species of birds, in the British Isles there are less than 500, most of them dull brown by comparison. The first thing Hook did in Wiltshire was put up a bird table that he can see from his living room. "I was mad about birds when I was a little boy and it's rather nice to get back to English birds again," he says.

On his return to England, Hook went back to South Devon to walk again on the cliffs where he had collected birds' eggs as a boy. He also visited his 90-year-old nanny. "You were a pretty little boy, you were," she said, "where did you get all those wrinkles?"

"Long years in bad stations," Hook replied.

PEOPLE

Sean Penn Switches Jails To Complete His Term

Sean Penn decided not to return to the rural jail where he served the first part of a sentence for probation violation and checked into the Los Angeles County Central Jail to complete his term, officials said. Penn, 27, was bawled into the downtown lockup late Saturday. More than 5,000 prisoners are confined at the Central Jail. The busload of the pop star Madonna served the first few days of his term in the Mono County Jail in Bridgeport, in northern California, where he paid for his own lodging. He was released Aug. 16 to resume motion picture work. With time off for good behavior Penn will have to complete only a total of 32 days of the 60-day sentence.

Harper's magazine lists "America's 10 Most Beautiful Women" in its September issue, with the actresses Candice Bergen, Lisa Bonet, Anjelica Huston, and MacDowell, and Virginia Madsen leading the parade. The magazine reported the women were chosen partly because they are "hot," highly visible and involved in an upcoming film series or project. Also on the list of American beauties are the actresses Marlee Matlin, Michelle Pfeiffer, the CBS "60 Minutes" correspondent, Diane Sawyer, the model, Christy Turlington and the actress, Sean Young. Bonet and Turlington, both 18, are the youngest on the list, while Bergen, 40, and Sawyer, 41, are the oldest.

Mstislav Rostropovich received a standing ovation from 5,000 people who packed an amphitheater below the Acropolis for a performance in aid of restoring the ancient marble temple on the hilltop. The celebrated cellist teamed with the 24-year-old violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter and Bruno Giuranna on the viola, played three Beethoven works in a concert he said was had promised to himself for several years. "I've always wanted to do something for the Acropolis. We have to protect the great masterpieces that man has created," the Russian-born musician told reporters. After the performance, Rostropovich was presented with the silver medal of the city of Athens by Deputy Mayor Zachos Madafotakis and attended a dinner given in his honor by Culture Minister Melina Mercouri.

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